PRICE, 2 ANNAS.

**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,925—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. GANGES | 4295 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 17th Dec. |
| † PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 24th ,, |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4305 | 800 | W.D.G. Worcester | 31st ,, 1893. |
| †* ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 7th Jan. |
| B.L. VALETTA | 4919 | 1000 | R. F. Briscoe | 14th ,, |
| † PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 21st ,, |
| B.L. PEKIN | 3908 | 750 | E. Street | 28th ,, |
| † TAMAR | 3050 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 4th Feb. |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 11th ,, |
| † PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 18th ,, |
| B.L. VICTORIA | 6268 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 25th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 4th March. |
| B.L. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 11th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3060 | 800 | T. F. Creery | 18th ,, |
| Ex.M.PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March. |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4188 | 800 | E. Crewe | Saturday 25th March. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 1st April. |
| B-L. ROME | 5545 | 12 0 | A. B. Daniell | 8th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3060 | 800 | T. F. Creery | 15th ,, |
| Ex. M. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 750 | J. F. Jephson | Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April. Saturday. |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 22nd April. |
| † SIAM | 3850 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 29th ,, |
| B.L. VICTORIA | 6268 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 6th May. |

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Jan. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Feb. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Mills | 4,400 | 650 | 22nd Dec. |
| EDEKTRA | G. Mariani | 3,800 | 550 | 22nd Jan. |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

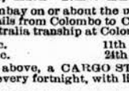
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELLA | G. Nicoli ch | 4,400 | 650 | 8th Jan. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | 3,560 | Jas. Laird | 28th Dec. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
Rail Journey from Marseilles to London occupies hours.
Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 14th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 17th December, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. CHANDA, 2,022 tons, on the 15th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HAMBURG-CALCUTTA LINE.

THE S. S. "BHOPAL," 3041 Tons, 100 A.L. Captain Hansen, WILL SAIL for MADRAS and CALCUTTA on or about 24th December, 1892.
For Freight apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Captain | Tons. | H.P. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WERNETH HALL | W. G. Rothwell | 4100 | 500 | 16th Dec. 1892. |

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, November, 23rd 1893.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.
In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them. They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

BY ORDER OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
A LEVEE
IS ANNOUNCED FOR
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14TH.
EVERY ITEM OF DRESS
IN CORRECT TASTE
SUPPLIED BY
HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY, HOSIERS.

CHOICE WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Phœnix Brand.....Cash, Rs. 26 0; Credit, Rs. 29 4

TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET."
A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky...Cash, Rs. 25 0; Credit, Rs. 28 4

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.
A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky .....Cash, Rs. 33 0; Credit, Rs. 37 4

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."
Cash.....Rs. 28 8; Credit .....Rs. 32 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 74-8-0 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
S. HALEY & SON, LIMITED,
CLECKHEATON.
MAKERS OF CARDCLOTHING FOR WOOLLEN, WORSTED COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURERS.
DAVID SHAW & Co., Manchester, Oil Refiners and Manufacturers of Lubricating Oils.
ALEX. ROSS & Co., LONDON, S. E., Celebrated Double and Single Leather Belting, Roller Skins Picking Bands, &c.
SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES FREE FROM
C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
12, MEDOWS STREET.
NOTICE.—We are in no way connected with any other Firm trading under the same or similar name.

THACKER & CO., LD.
REMOVAL TO OTHER PREMISES.
CLEARANCE BARGAINS.
THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WILL REMOVE
ON 1ST JANUARY, 1893,
AND WITH A VIEW TO
REDUCTION IN STOCK
BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER
CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.
For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as
FANCY GOODS of all kinds,
LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
PHOTO CAMERAS AND LENSES,
GAMES, and a great variety of Sundries.
This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.
*** JUVENILE BOOKS. Many hundreds of BOYS' BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and TOY BOOKS of past Seasons will be sold at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH.
*** This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.
THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

| | Rs. | as. | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Carte D' Visite, Full | 3 | 0 | 6 Cabinet, Full | 6 | 0 |
| 12 ,, ,, ,, | 5 | 0 | 12 ,, ,, | 9 | 0 |

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.
6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

ASK FOR
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
As there are several worthless imitations under various fictitious names being forced upon the public.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.
Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.
PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints. Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

OUR SPECIAL SHOW DAYS OF THE SEASON
TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK.
NOVELTIES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
DRESS FABRICS, PLUSHES, SILKS, &c., in great variety.
MILLINERY, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
MANTLES AND JACKETS.
NEW FURNISHING DRAPERY, ART MUSLINS, CRETONNES, TAPESTRY, CURTAINS, PURDAHS, &c., &c.
NEW SHAPES IN
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, TIES, &c.
A fully assorted Stock of Under-Vests, Socks, Shirts, &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES. ALL SIZES AND IN ALL STYLES.
WEARING APPAREL FOR CHILDREN AND INFANTS.
A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY.
LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

ORRISALINE FLUID DENTIFRICE. Detergent and Antiseptic. It checks the formation of Tartar, strengthens the Gums, renders the Teeth Pearly White, and imparts a delicate fragrance to the Breath. Price Re. 1-8.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.
1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director .....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
A New Indian Opera in Two Acts,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
Prices of Admission.—Boxes to hold four, Rs. 16; Box Seats, Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, Re. 1.
Military and Naval in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14th,—DOROTHY.
(For one Night only.)
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 15th, 16th, and 17th,
MADAME FAVART,
In which "TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY" Will be Sung and Danced by Miss VERA PATEY.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 19th and 20th,
BOCCACCIO.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21,—PAUL JONES.
(For one Night only.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, up to 2 P. M., for the supply of the following Articles during the year 1893-94.
1—Hay, Green Grass and Rice Straw for Municipal Bul- . Heifers, Calves and Horses from 1st March 1893 to 28th ruary, 1894.
2—Hay and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep, and Goats at the unicipal Slaughter Houses, at Bandora, from 1st April, 1893 31st March, 1894.
Printed Forms of Tender and conditions of contract, &c., n be obtained on payment of One Rupee for each Form of nder at the Office of the Health Officer.
A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid separately into the of Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders, ich will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of sal to sign the contract.
Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their ntracts and the charges for executing them, and such her deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the ders will make up Ten Per Cent on the amount of the ntract.
Hay, straw and green grass to be of the 1st quality, and sample of the same must be lodged in the Health Officer's Department.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th December, 1892.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!
Of various Choice Designs, Shapes, Styles, and Descriptions, from well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.
Please inspect our Stock before purchasing.
23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay,
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

IF YOU WANT TO PRESENT
EITHER A GOLD OR SILVER
WATCH
Of the well-known Makers, JOHN JONES and JAS. McCABE'S,
KINDLY CALL AT
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

TIMBER SALES.
THE ANNUAL SALES will COMMENCE at KIRWATTI, YELLAPUR, on the 9th January, 1893.
ALL SEASONED TIMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Teak logs, about | 3,057 = | 44,298 c. ft. |
| Blackwood logs, about | 363 = | 2,400 " |
| Junglewood logs, about | 1,102 = | 23,245 " |
| Teak and Blackwood Poles about | 491 = | 1,210 " |

And a lot of Teak Sleeper Timber.
For further Particulars, address
T. R. D. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Central Division, Kanara.

CARD GAMES!
PARLOUR GAMES!!
FOR YOUNG AND OLD.
PLAYING CARDS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| De La Rue's Patent Palace Gold Dexter Moghuls, R. C., best quality only | 2 8 |
| De La Rue's Patent Palace Dexter Moghuls, best quality only | 2 4 |
| De La Rue's Patent Palace Gold Moghuls, best quality only | 2 4 |
| De La Rue's Patent Gold Moghuls, Japanese Laqueur, best quality only | 1 12 |
| De La Rue's Patent Club Housand Gold Moghuls, best quality only...Each | 1 8 |
| De La Rue's Patent Figured Dexter Moghuls, best quality only | 1 10 |
| De La Rue's Patent Figured Dexter, with Gilt Edges, best quality only | 1 12 |
| De La Rue's Patent Extra Figured Moghuls, best quality only | 1 12 |
| De La Rue's Patent "Slider" Moghuls, best quality only | 1 8 |
| De La Rue's Patent Harry's Figured Moghuls, with fancy back, best quality only | 1 8 |
| De La Rue's Patent Third Harry's Moghuls, best quality only | 0 12 |
| De La Rue's Patent Andrews, R. C., best quality only | 0 6 |
| De La Rue's Patent "Pneumatic," A, B and C Series ...Rs. 1-12, 1-6 and | 1 0 |

BEZIQUE CARDS AND MARKERS

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| For Two Players ...From Re. 1-8 to | 3 12 |
| For Three Players | 4 8 |
| For Four Players ...From Re. 3 to | 7 12 |
| Markers...From Re. 1-4 to | 1 12 |
| Foster's Self-Playing Whist | 1 14 |
| De La Rue's Simplex Pocket Whist Case, Complete | 1 12 |
| Whist Markers ...From Re. 1-4 to | 3 12 |
| Whist and Playing Card Cases ...From Re. 1-4 to | 4 8 |

CARD GAMES, PUZZLES, &c.
Happy-Family; Who's Sir Roger? The White Cat; The Illustrated Proverbs; Anno Mundi; Anno Domini; The Kingdoms of Europe; The Realm; The Sovereigns of England; The London Post; The 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries; The May Day; Hide and Seek; The Quits; Floral Snap; Parble; Ujiji; Charles Dickens. Each, As. 12.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| The Counties of England, The Wedding, and The World's Parliament...Each | 1 4 |
| Snake and Bird Puzzles | 1 0 |
| The Maze Puzzles | 1 12 |
| Floral, Music, Historial Picture, and Geographical Loto...each | 6 8 |
| Agon; or the Queen's Guard | 3 8 |
| Pontoons | 8 8 |
| Prisoner's Base | 2 0 |
| Free Lance | 3 0 |
| Malakoff | 3 8 |
| Game of the Goose | 2 0 |
| Game of the Fox and Geese | 1 8 |
| Matrimonial Dominoes | 3 0 |
| The Moorish Fort | 8 8 |
| Schimmell, or Bell and Hammer | 2 0 |
| Fish Pond | 3 0 |
| Squails | 4 12 |
| What does Planchette Say? ...Rs. 3-8 and | 5 8 |
| Billiard Tables for Children | 21 0 |
| Cribbage Boxes and Boards ...From Re. 1 to | 2 8 |
| B. C. D. Boards | 10 0 |
| Backgammon Boards...From Rs. 2-12 to | 8 4 |
| Compendium of Games, consisting of 10 games... | 15 0 |
| Chess and Draught Boards ...From Re. 1-4 to | 4 12 |
| Chess Men in Boxes...From Re. 1 to | 7 12 |
| Dominoes...From Re. 1 to | 4 0 |
| Draughts in Boxes ...From Re. 1 to | 2 0 |
| Combined Chess and Draught Boards | 3 8 |

CRICKET BATS AND BALLS
Of all Prices.
LAWN-TENNIS BATS AND BALLS,
Guaranteed best English made.
Priced Catalogue of General Stock sent free by Post on application.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opposite the Sirdar's Building,

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON, 1892-93,
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, the 15th DEC., at 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME:—
PART I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Carol | What Child is this? ... | |
| 2. " | The Moon shone bright | |
| 3. " | The Holly and the Ivy | |
| 4. " | The Cherry Tree | |
| 5. | The Wassail Song | |
| 6. Song | "Entreat me not to leave Thee." | Gounod. |
| | Mrs. STANLEY SMITH. | |
| 7. Chorus | "Bethlehem" | Gounod. |
| 8. Song | "Nazareth" | Gounod. |
| | Mr. H. M. STEUART. AND CHORUS. | |

PART II.
SELECTIONS FROM "THE MESSIAH."
(Organ.....Mr. JOHNSTON.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Recitative and Air. | Behold a Virgin / O Thou that tellest... | Mrs. Oliver. |
| Chorus | O thou that tellest. | |
| Recitative and Air. | For behold Darkness. / The people that walked | Mr. Marshall Reid. |
| Chorus | For unto us a Child is born. | |
| Pastoral Symphony | | Mr. Johnston. |
| Recitative | There were Shepherds / And the Angel said. / And suddenly there was | Miss Tudball. |
| Chorus | Glory to God. | |
| Air | Rejoice greatly | Miss Tudball. |
| Recitative | Then shall the eyes. | |
| Air | He shall feed his flock | Miss Carpenter. |
| Air | Come unto Him | Miss Tudball. |
| Chorus | Hallelujah. | |

Plan of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed | 50 0 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 40 0 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | 36 0 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 32 0 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale | 25 0 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
FOR SALE.

| | 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a. | 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| SPARKLING | 36 0 | 39 0 |
| STILL:— | | |
| BODENHEIMER | 17 8 | 20 0 |
| MOSELBLUMCHEN | 20 8 | 23 0 |
| HOCHHEIMER | 23 8 | 29 0 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | 29 8 | 32 8 |

Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES,
PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES
WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto). | Old Puerto Sherry. |
| Voin Tula. | Old Dry Sherry. |
| Grand Romano. | Old Fruity Sherry. |
| | Florio Marsala. |

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.
Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chateau Mouton. | Pauillac. |
| Chateau Palmer. | St. Estephe. |
| Chateau La Lagune. | St. Emilion. |
| Grand Vino-De-La-Rose. | St. Julien. |
| Grand Vino Pontet Canet. | St. Marie. |
| Medoc. | |

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.
Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.
Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.
Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL URHUJ, SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.
THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;
URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing
Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c.,
of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8 including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to
MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
*i. e.*, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

A. J. PAES, late Steward of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and of the Freemasons' Hall, has the honor to inform the Rajas and the Public in general that he will undertake Contracts or Management of Public and Private Dinners, Ball Suppers, Pic-nics, Tea and Garden Parties, &c., from the 1st December, 1892.
A. J. PAES,
Kalbadevi Road, Kolbatwady, Bombay.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WYLLYS MACKESON, DECEASED.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to us as Attorneys to Mr. JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSIDE BOWEN, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received—Dated this 28th day of November, 1892.
LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

LOOK HERE!
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—
"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.
SAMUEL FOBLER.
Comercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following STORES for 12 Months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1893:—
The approximate quantities required per month are:—
Cocoanut Oil, best ... say 32 tons.
Kerosine Oil, "Snowflake," 150° ... " 70 cases.
Cotton Waste, No. 1 ... " 13 tons.
Tallow Country, clean ... " 10 cwts.
To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.
The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventable causes in transit.
Cocoanut Oil Casks to be returned free to Waree Bunder Station, Bombay.
Each item can be tendered for separately.
Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort) up to 1-0 p. m. (Gun-fire) on Thursday, 15th December 1892.
Forms of tenders can be had on application at his office on payment of One Government Rupee.
The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract.
The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.
Bombay Agent's Office: Treacher's Buildings, Fort, 9th December, 1892.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.
WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.
We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.
BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery, Manchester.
Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING
TRAINING CLASS.
"GRAHAM'S" STANDARD AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY and "PITMAN'S" SYSTEMS
BRIEF LONGHAND.
ALL applications for 1893 Sessions should reach this office on or before the 31st December, after which date no applications will be entertained.
THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co,
13, Hornby Row.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.
THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.
Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.
BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SKIN | DISEASES. | THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c. |
| SKIN | DISEASES. | |
| SKIN | DISEASES. | |
| SKIN | DISEASES. | |
| SKIN | DISEASES. | |

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SKIN | DISEASES. | They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases. |
| SKIN | DISEASES. | |
| SKIN | DISEASES. | |
| SKIN | DISEASES. | |
| SKIN | DISEASES. | |

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!
The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

# BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris:—
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.
NEW SILKS.
NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW LACES.
NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | " " | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | " " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 2 | 4 | " " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 3 | 3½ | " " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | " " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | " " | 200 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
*N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to ...£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premium for 1875 | £742,553 |
| " 1880 | £833,078 |
| " 1885 | £966,107 |
| " 1891 | £1,607,030 |

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to | £4,546,577 |
| TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £7,894,357 |

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | £4,673,299 | 1891 | £7,894,357 |
| 1886 | £5,672,041 | | |
| Increase of Funds in 10 years | | | £3,221,053 |

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 | per mensem (*a*) | If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 | " (*b*) | If premiums are limited to 20 years; or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 | " (*c*) | If premiums are limited to 15 years; or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 | " (*d*) | If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous. |

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
*N.B.*—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, &c., in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Anna 1.

## INSURANCES.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.
Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE
At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At age 20 next birthday | ..... .. | Rs. | 7 | 7 0 |
| At age 25 | do. | ..... " | 8 | 5 0 |
| At age 30 | do. | ..... " | 9 | 7 0 |
| At age 35 | do. | ..... " | 10 | 14 0 |
| At age 40 | do. | ..... " | 12 | 11 0 |
| At age 45 | do. | ..... " | 15 | 0 0 |

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.
Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. | |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND. | " | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | " | 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | " | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,250,000 |
| The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL | M | 4,000,000 |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months ... Rs. 26
Six Months ... " 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter,
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Rs. 6,30,000 |
| RESERVED FUNDS AND REST | Rs. 5,55,867 |
| CAPITAL UNCALLED | Rs. 3,70,000 |
| Total Security | Rs. 15,55,867 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months, 4½ Do. do. for 9 months, 4 Do. do. for 6 months, 3 Do. do. for 4 months, } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LON

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 35 | Rs. 1,060 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1,030 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 940 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra ..... | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 110 |
| Charter Bank ... | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Chartered Mercantile ..... | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 150 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £32 |
| National Bank of India ..... | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 188 |
| New Oriental Bank ..... | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | Nil |
| Silver Share ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown ..... | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | Last Dividend. 10 | 220 |
| | 700 | 50 | 150 | 7½ | 145 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 60 |
| Badham Pile... | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 93 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Bazar Oil Mills Co. Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100 nom. |
| Bombay Fire Insurance..... | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,100 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation... | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 4,350 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 67½ | 1088 |
| Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 83 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 855 |
| Bombhai Ice Co.. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills ..... | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 385 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills... | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 140 |
| Gayer & Co., Ltd. | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom. |
| Indian Guarantee & Reversy Ship Assn .. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 16 |
| John Roberts & Co..... | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 102 |
| Kemp & Co. ... | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | div 23½ | 296 |
| Karrachee Landing ..... | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 130 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co..... | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld..... | 600 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 87 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 35 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 250 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Gov't Security Life Insurance ... | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 180 |
| Oriental Loan... | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 75 |
| Port Canning Co. ..... | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 452½ |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills ..... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 |
| Scundy & Co... | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 60 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld.... | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 845 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 60 |
| Telephone Co.. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | ... | 191 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| G. I. P. R. Consoli dated Stock..... | ... | £100 | all | guar. 5 p.c. | 2,400 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. ow Share ..... | £18 | £ 18 | ... | do. | Yearly. Re. 1 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Akbar ..... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning Co ..... | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (Sharpe shoe) ..... | 200 | 000'1 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 355x d |
| Apollo ..... | 750 | 0'0 | 2,200 | 90 | 300 |
| Bellary..... | 167 | 001 | 1,000 | Nil. | 122 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 850 | 250 | 550 | 32½ pr. ct | 230 |
| Bombay Cotton ... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 115 w.d |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld..... | 500 | 200 | 200 | | 150 |
| Bijapur City Press Co., Ld..... | 600 | 200 | all | 16 | 220 |
| Colaba ..... | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 20 | 300 |
| Dast India ..... | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 dvd | 336 w.d |
| English Press and Manfg.. | 400 | 250 | ... | 130 | 1,450 |
| Kjet ..... | 515 | 2'500 | 2,500 | Rs. 35 | 145 |
| French ..... | 300 | 500 | all | 100 | 900 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy... | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 485 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld..... | 750 | 400 | all | 50 | 475x d |
| Khangaum ..... | 210 | 450 | 450 | 32½ | 515 |
| Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld..... | 300 | 600 | 500 | 63 | 130x 1 |
| Mercantile..... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 7½ pr. ct. | 83 |
| Mofussil Co.... | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 95 |
| Mamnar M..... | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 32½ | 420x d |
| New Berar..... | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 360 |
| New Indian..... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 1. | 130 |
| Prince of Wales..... | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs25 dvd | 405 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary)..... | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 500 |
| Sassoon ..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Sind and Pun-jab Co..... | 100 | 1,000 | 500 | 25 | 1,375 x d |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 900 w.d |
| Sorab Woollen Mills..... | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 35 | 210 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld... | 375 | 200 | all | 75 | 245 |
| Vithart ..... | ... | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 970 x d |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad .... | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,500 | 00 | all | Rs. 20 | 480 |
| Anglo-Indian... | 1,345 | | 100 | 5 | 80 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) ..... | 871 | | all | 9 per ct. | 501 |
| Bombay Unitad ..... | 990 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 625 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.... | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 400 |
| Bombay Nasional Manfg. Co., Ld..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 350 nom. |
| Britannia Mills. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 490 |
| Central India... | 1,000 | 500 | 300 | 40 | 1,140 |
| Chisa Mills Co. Ld..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 575 |
| City of Bombay Mills ..... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,080 |
| Connaught Mills ..... | 800 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 740 |
| Colaba Land & Mill ..... | 4,000 | 700 | | 12½ | 645 |
| Coorla Mills .... | 800 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 30 | 430 |
| Doral Mills Co., Ld..... | 5,898 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 457 |
| David Mill ..... | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 435 |
| Dhun Mills..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 775 |
| Empress ..... | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 945 |
| Framjee Petit... | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 505 |
| Gordon Mills... | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 145 |
| Hindustan ..... | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 700 |
| Hingunghat Mill ..... | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 650 |
| Howard and Bulloughs .... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 690 |
| Hyderabad..... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,060 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | ... | 440 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 1,000 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 645 |
| Jaffer Alli ..... | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 220 |
| Jesraz Baloo.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 825 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld..... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500 x |
| Khandesh ..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 650 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co... | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 750 |
| Khatao Mackunjee ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 525 |
| Leopold ..... | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 181 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 440 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 750 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,113½ |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,300 |
| Mahaluxmee ... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 475 |
| Mahoob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ..... | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct. | 475 |
| Mahomedjee Peru ..... | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,515 |
| Manekji ..... | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 135 |
| Morarji Gocul-das ..... | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,865 x d. |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co..... | 4,50 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| Madura Mills.. | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | pa |
| National ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 165 |
| New Great Eastern ..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 52 |
| Oriental ..... | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 460 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,270 |
| Queen Mills .. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 660 |
| Ripon Mills ... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,125 |
| Sassoon ..... | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,450 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,380 |
| Soondercas..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 yr. rs. 60 | 535 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 105 |
| Southern Maharatta ..... | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 295 |
| Sun Mills, Ld.. | 1,380 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 220 |
| Star of India ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 495 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co..... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 620 |
| Venkateshwar Lukhmishmuker C. Mill Co Ld..... | 900 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills.. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 375 |
| Western India. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 680 |
| Wadia Mills ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 740 |
| Union Mills, Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 610 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ..... | Rs. | 23-14 | |
| China Leaf ..... | " | 25-10 | Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old ..... | " | 25-3 | " |
| Do. do. new ..... | " | 25 | " |
| Australia do, ..... | " | 25-11 | |
| Bombay do, ..... | " | 25-11 | |
| English Sovereigns ..... | " | 10-4 | |
| Do. Drazons..... | " | 10-2 | |
| Bar Silver 17 Bottomess..... | " | 106-8 | |
| Do. 17½ do. ..... | " | 106-11 | |
| Carolas Dollars ..... | " | 230 | Nominal. |
| Mexican do. ..... | " | 222-4 | |
| Five-Francs ..... | " | 35 | |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

University Examination Results.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral High School, Town Hall.
Concert, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Niagara (s), from Liverpool ; and Kt. of St. John (s), Mauritius. Yesterday :—Mirapore (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—La Seyne (s), for Aden, &c. ; Khiva (s), Jedda, &c. ; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 sharp.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 19th December.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The Cathedral High School's prize-giving will take place to-day, at 5-30 p.m., in the Town Hall. Mr. Acworth will preside, and Mrs. Acworth will give away the prizes.

THE VICEROY'S TOBACCONIST.—Mr. D. Macropolo, who has made a name of his wares throughout India, has been appointed Tobacconist to his Excellency the Viceroy. The honour is a well-deserved recognition of Mr. Macropelo's methods of business.

PAREL CHILDREN'S TREAT.—The annual children's treat and sports will take place on Saturday and Monday, the 24th and 26th insts. At the treat about 150 children will be provided with tea and toys, and in the sports, among other events, there will be a bicycle race. The race-course is in first-class condition this year.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 p.m., to-day, the following programme :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Court Dance... | La Duchesse ..... Newcombe. |
| Fantasia..... | Folk Songs of Lombardy... Ramperzotti. |
| Overture..... | Rienzi ..... Wagner. |
| Aria ..... | Orfeo ..... Gluck. |
| Valse ..... | Liebesschwurb ..... Roeder. |
| Polka ..... | Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay .... Meissler. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quadrille..... | Pantomime..... C Coote |
| Overture..... | French Comedy..... Keler Bela |
| Gavotte..... | Muriel..... Ed Amillon |
| Aria..... | Il Flanto Magisco..... Mozart |
| Selection..... | Dorothy..... Celliers |
| Valse..... | Katrina ..... Winterbotham. |

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Fakira Dajee was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation as a servant in respect of Rs. 5-8 belonging to Mr. Sanders-Slater, barrister-at-law. Mr. Sanders-Slater, in his information, stated that the accused was in his service as a butler and personal servant for some years, and that as such it was a part of his duty to obtain household supplies of various descriptions and to pay for the same with moneys handed to him from time to time. In particular, Mr. Slater stated that, on the 5th or the 6th of November last, he handed to the accused a sum of Rs. 5-8 for the purpose of paying for wood, which the accused informed him was required by him. But the accused fraudulently omitted to pay the money entrusted to him for that purpose, and dishonestly appropriated the same to his own use. On the 16th ult. Mr. Slater ascertained that the accused had converted to his own use other sums of money entrusted to him to make payments on Mr. Slater's behalf. Mr. Slater ascertained that the sum of money thus converted by the accused to his own use amounted to Rs. 40. He applied for a warrant for the apprehension of the accused. His Worship granted a warrant, under which the accused was arrested at Surat, on Saturday last, and brought down to Bombay yesterday morning. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## A KATHIAWAR EXHIBITION.

A BATCH of papers has been sent to us relative to this subject, including the minutes of meetings given below :—

A deputation consisting of Messrs. R. B. Booth, M. A. Tarkhad, R. B. Keshavrao B., R. B. Gopalji S., R. B. Chamanrai H., Motichand Tulshi, and Dahyabhai P. Derasari waited on Sir Charles K. Ollivant, Political Agent, Kathiawar, the other day with regard to a proposition to hold an Exhibition in Rajkot. Sir Charles in reply approved the scheme and accorded his sanction thereto. He also advised the deputation to organize general and working committees and made certain other suggestions. They accordingly assembled subsequently in the office of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar, when Mr. Tarkhad proposed and all the present agreed that Rao Bahadur Keshavrao should take the chair. He took the chair. Messrs. Bhanji, Harilal Savailal, and Luxmichand were requested to attend the committee which they did. The following business was done. (1) Proposed by Mr. Tarkhad and seconded by Mr R. B. Gopalji that Mr. Dahayabhai should be general secretary. (2) Mr. Motichand proposed and Mr. Dahyabhai seconded, that Mr. Ratanji Pestonji be joint secretary. Both these proposals were carried unanimously.

Mr. Tarkhad proposed and Mr. Motichand seconded, that the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar be requested to become patrons of the Exhibition. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Harilal and seconded by Mr. Motichand, that a general committee, with power to add to their number be formed. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Harilal proposed and R. B. Keshavrao seconded that an executive committee with power to add to their number be formed. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Motichand proposed and Mr. Tarkhad seconded that the following gentlemen, namely, Mr. C. W. Waddington, Mr. R. B. Booth, Mr. M. A. Tarkhad, the Rev. Mr. H. R. Scott, Mr. R. B. Chamanrai H., Mr. R. B. Keshavrao B., R. B. Gopalji T. and Mr. Harilal Savailal be invited to be members of the "Working Sub Committee" with power to add to their number. Carried unanimously.

Mr. R. B. Gopalji proposed and Mr. Harilal seconded that the members of the "Working Sub Committee" and secretarries be empowered to collect money and to make necessary expenses, rendering accounts to the executive committee and to carry on correspondence. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Tarkhad proposed and Mr. Dahyabhai seconded that steps should be taken for raising a subscription, as some money will be necessary for immediate expenses, and that Rs. 2,000 will be required to begin the work. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by R. B. Keshavrao and seconded by R. B. Gopalji that Messrs. Tarkhad and Dahyabhai be empowered to form sectional committees for separate scientific branches, as suggested by Sir Charles K. Ollivant. Carried unanimously.

A preliminary meeting of the Exhibition Committee was held on the 18th ult. and the following gentlemen were present—Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerji, Messrs. M. A Tarkhad, R. B. Chamanrai Hararai, R. B. Gopalji Surbhai Desai, Motichand Tulshi, R. S. Ladhabhai Harji, Bhanji Prabhudas, Harilal Savailal, Madhavji Khetshi, Laxmichand Vahalji, Shet Umur Nurmahmad, Shunkerji Shyamji Baxi, Himatram Ghelabhai, Jadavji Vahalji, Anantrai Runchhod, Vallabhji Harridas, Dahyabhai P. Derasari.

Mr. Dahyabhai proposed and Mr. Harilal seconded that Mr. R. B. Keshavrao may take the chair. Mr. R. B. Keshavrao then took the chair and the following resolutions were passed :—

Mr. Harilal proposed and Mr. Laxmichand seconded that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to draft a letter, to inform Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar and other gentlemen of the Exhibition scheme :—Messrs. M. A. Tarkhad, R. B. Keshavrao B., Motichand Tulshi, R. B. Chamanrai H., R. S. Ladhabhai Harji. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Harilal proposed and Mr. Motichand seconded that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to draft a notification setting forth the object and scope of the Exhibition, as also the list of exhibits required for the purpose :—Messrs. M. A. Tarkhad, R. B. Keshavrao Bhaskerji, R. B. Gopalji Surbhai, R. B. Chamanrai Harrarai, R. S. Ladhabhai Harji, Motichand Tulshi, Bhanji Prabhudas, Harilal Savailal, Laxmichand Valji. Carried unanimously.

Mr. R. B. Chamanrai proposed and Mr. R. B. Gopalji seconded that Diwans and Karbharis of the different States be requested to appoint local committees in their respective States and to furnish progress report from time to time. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Motichand proposed and Mr. R. B. Gopalji seconded that the Assistant Political Agents be requested to give their support to the scheme. Carried unanimously.

Mr. R. B. Gopalji proposed and Mr. Motichand seconded that State Vakeels may be requested to address their Chiefs for raising subscription. After some discussion it was decided that Rs. 4,000 would be required for the purpose at present. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Harilal proposed and Mr. Laxmichand seconded that the Civil Station Committee be requested to assist the scheme with money and otherwise. Carried unanimously.

## CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A PUBLIC SERVANT.

BEFORE Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Cooverjee Manekji, an inspector or agent in the employ of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was brought up again yesterday, to answer the charges of extortion and bribery preferred against him by Superintendent H. Brewin. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, while Mr. Turner watched the proceedings for the Society. The facts that led to the prosecution have already been reported in these columns.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, secretary and treasurer of the Society, in his evidence, stated that some time ago, in consequence of having been warned by Mr. Brewin as well as receiving a communication from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, he issued strict instructions to the accused as well as to the other agents of the Society that they were not to receive the "tin number plates" from labour-carts, nor take away the badges of defaulting victoria drivers, which the agents were in the habit of doing till then, to enforce the attendance at the Police Courts of the defaulting drivers on charges of cruelty, &c. Mr. Shroff produced the certificate issued to the accused as a police constable, which was signed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, in 1888. Mr. Shroff adding that the accused and the other agents were informed by him that they were from thence "Sworn Police Constables."

Bhao Anaji, called and examined, said that he was the brother of Babaji Anaji, and lived in Old Chunam Kiln Lane. The cart he drove belonged to his brother, who owned ten carts. He had a badge as a cart-driver, which the accused took from him at Pydhoni, when he was driving his cart about the time of the last Dussera holidays. He had just got his bullocks newly shod at Girgaum and was returning with his empty cart in the evening, when accused stopped him and took his badge, and told him to attend the Esplanade Police Courts, next day, at 10 o'clock. When accused took his badge he drove on ; but had only got a little distance when accused again stopped him, and asked him to whom the cart belonged. When he was told that the cart belonged to Babaji, he was ordered to send Babaji to see the accused. After this Bhao drove home, and gave the message to his brother. On being shown the buckle (Exhibit I.) he could not say whether the buckle was his, as he did not remember the number. But his, he said, was somewhat similar.

Inspector Charles Roberts, in charge of the Esplanade Section, was next examined. The evidence given by this witness related to the incidents of the 12th November, and was similiar to that given by Inspector Grayhurst. The witness, in the course of his evidence, stated that when he and the others who had secreted themselves in the room on the ground floor, emerged from it and confronted the accused, he (accused) could not speak, and was in a highly confused state of mind. When the accused was searched, two pocket books were found on his person, as well as some papers, two badges, and a plate which, however, did not bear upon the charge of receiving the ten rupees. One of the badges and a memo. were picked up in the verandah of the Court. Inspector Grayhurst found the memo., which was the same one in which the accused had taken down the numbers of the ten labour-carts as they were given by Babaji. Witness had referred to the records of the Police Court of the 12th November and had not succeeded in finding from them anything that related to charges having been preferred against Babaji or his brother for cruelty.

Mr. Brown here objected to this answer, and said that it should be proved in the regular way, i.e., by putting in the records of that day.

Raghoo Mahadoo, Chowkey Karkoon, said he was Police Naik No. 384A, and that he had concealed himself in a room on the ground flour of the Esplanade Police Courts, which was used as an office room by Inspector Roberts. Witness stated that when the currency note for Rs. 10 was given to the accused, he placed it near his pocket book.

Mr. Little : Mr. Interpreter, what did the witness just say ? Was it "*near*" or "*under*" ?

The Interpreter : "Near," not "under."

Mr. Little : What vernacular expression did he use ?

The Interpreter : The word *sawal* was used.

Correcting himself immediately, the interpreter said that the word *poodak* was used which means "near."

Chintaman Babaji, the next witness, said that he was employed under Ramjanbhoy Babanbhoy, and that he used to pay five rupees monthly to the accused. But on one occasion, he told the latter that his monthly stipend and the accused took away his tin cart plate, which was that which was found with the accused on the 12th November. The monthly stipend he used to pay was for five carts at the rate of a rupee a cart, to ensure that the carts would be safe from seizure, and his drivers from fine for alleged cruelty. He (the witness) had paid his last stipend to the accused at Pydhoni two or three days before the last Dhussera holidays at about 4 or 4-30 in the afternoon, when he was going with one Balla Bapoo to purchase mats for his carts.

Rangho Andaji, called and examined, said that he was a cart-driver, and drove Chintoo's cart. He did not know the number of the cart but the number of his driver's buckle was 5925. His cart had a plate which was removed by a sore-necked man who was the accused. He was near the gate of the Victoria Gardens when the plate was removed. The accused stopped his cart, and asked him who owned the cart. He was told to send Chintoo to the accused, who removed the plate. He informed Chintoo of the circumstance. On being shown plate ( Exhibit B) he could not read the number, but said it was like that. He had not been prosecuted since the plate had been removed.

Balla Bapoo, the next witness, said he was a cart-driver in the employ of Chintoo, and lived at Byculla. He went to Pydhoni, and when there he saw accused talking to Chintoo. Chintoo put his hand in his pocket, and gave it to the accused, but he could not say how much. Chintoo then came to him and told him what money he had for purchasing mats for his carts, what had been given to the accused, and that——

Here Mr. Brown objected to this last statement.

Chintoo was then recalled, and said that he had paid the money he had for purchasing mats to the accused.

The last witness, continuing, said, after that he went to his stable, and Chintoo went home.

The case was here adjourned till next Friday to enable the prosecution to produce evidence on the third charge of receiving money.

## CRICKET.

### TATA'S XI. *Vs.* AN ELEVEN OF THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played at the Parsee Gymkhana ground, on Sunday last, and created some interest owing to its novel nature. This is probably the first time in the history of native cricket that a team, composed of cricketers bearing the same family name have taken the field. Contrary to expectation the visitors proved stronger than the home team and managed to win by 32 runs. The best bowler in the match was B. D. Tata, who took 8 wickets for 52 runs. Except for this the bowling and fielding on both sides showed a lamentable want of practice.

TATA'S XI.

| | |
|---|---|
| A B Tata, b P H Davor ..... | 13 |
| B D Tata, c H Bamji, b P H Davor ..... | 21 |
| D J Tata (capt) not out ..... | 68 |
| S K Tata, b E N Davor ..... | 1 |
| N D Tata, c Gandevia, b E N Davor ..... | 1 |
| F K Tata, b Kharas ..... | 18 |
| G K Tata, c and b Kharas ..... | 0 |
| N B Tata, b Kharas ..... | 6 |
| R J Tata, b P H Davor ..... | 9 |
| Rej D Tata, b P H Davor ..... | 1 |
| R D Tata, b P H Davor ..... | 1 |
| Extras ..... | 18 |
| Total ..... | 149 |

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| S B Garda, b B D Tata ..... | 3 |
| K E Banjee, b B D Tata ..... | 11 |
| E N Davor, b S K Tata ..... | 5 |
| M B Chothia (capt), c R D Tata, b B D Tata ... | 6 |
| D D Dubash, c Bej D Tata, b B D Tata ..... | 11 |
| D K Kharas, b B D Tata ..... | 12 |
| H E Bamji, c Bej D Tata, b B D Tata ..... | 14 |
| P H Davor, c D K Tata, b B D Tata ..... | 10 |
| J D Mahalaxmivala, b B D Tata ..... | 4 |
| B M Gandevia, run out ..... | 17 |
| J C Lalkaka, not out ..... | 17 |
| Extras ..... | 7 |
| Total ..... | 117 |

## I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending December 3, 1892.)

| DESCRIPTION | 1892. | 1891. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open ..... | 752 | 752 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 34,320 | 28,104 | 6,356 | ... | 24,068 | ... |
| Goods ..... | 38,695 | 81,780 | .. | 23,195 | .. | 67,049 |
| Other earnings ..... | 5,372 | 10,577 | .. | 5,305 | 1,820 | .. |
| Weekly total | 98,217 | 1,20,461 | .. | 22,244 | .. | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 16,74,911 | 17,05,174 | ... | ... | .. | 31,163 |

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

### ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

KHODABAX SEHER MAHOMED *vs.* DAMJI LALJI.

THE plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,000 being the damages alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of wrongful dismissal from service by the defendant in violation of the terms of an agreement passed between the parties. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, of Messrs. Balkrishna and Pherozshah, appeared for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 2,000 from the defendant as damages for wrongful dismissal and Rs. 45 being the balance of his pay for the month of July last. The plaintiff was employed to superintend the erection of a hosiery factory belonging to the defendant, and subsequently he was engaged as the manager of the factory for two years on a monthly salary of Rs. 125. One of the terms of the agreement, which was executed by the plaintiff, was that if the plaintiff left the service in consequence of the defendant's violating any of the conditions mentioned therein, or if the defendant wrongfully dismissed the plaintiff, he should pay to the plaintiff from the day of the dismissal up to the expiration of the period of two years, for which he had engaged his services, at the rate of Rs. 125 a month. Mr. Carnac for the defence urged that the plaintiff was not dismissed, but he resigned his situation of the manager of the defendant's factory voluntarily, and even if he was dismissed the dismissal was justifiable owing to the plaintiff's failure to perform his part of the contract, which was made in consequence of a false representation made by the plaintiff to the defendant that he was qualified for the post. The defence also disputed damages, and denied that Rs. 45 was due to the plaintiff as the balance of his salary for the month of July. As to the fact of the agreement between the parties, there was no dispute. The plaintiff was absent from his work for a few days on account of the illness of his wife, who died in August last. The plaintiff wrote to the defendant to send him the amount of pay for the month of July, and the defendant, accordingly, sent him Rs. 80. The evidence before the court was very meagre. The plaintiff had made several misstatements in the witness-box, whereas the defendant gave his evidence in a very straightforward manner. There were the conflicting statements of the plaintiff and the defendant. The defendant's story was more probable than that of the plaintiff. The defendant shook hands with the plaintiff on the 28th of August, when the latter went to his work after an absence of several days. The defendant condoled with him for the loss he had sustained in the death of his wife. The plaintiff then went to take his books to resume his work, but he was prevented from doing so by the defendant. This fact was hardly reconcilable with the friendly greeting between the two parties only a few minutes before, and it was an extraordinary incident to suppose that the defendant should dismiss the plaintiff in such an off-hand way after such a cordial intercourse between the parties. Much of the court's time was wasted in hearing the evidence as to the competency or otherwise of the plaintiff, whereas his Honour regretted to say that no direct and satisfactory evidence was forthcoming to enable the court to come to a certain conclusion as to whether the plaintiff resigned his post or was dismissed by the defendant. His Honour regretted that the case, although of no public importance, but only of importance to the parties, had lasted for five hearings. The defendant sent to the plaintiff all his things left in the factory, and this implied that the plaintiff's connection was to be severed from the defendant's factory. A letter appeared from a letter addressed by the defendant to the plaintiff that the defendant sent the things at the request of the plaintiff, who, however denied having asked the defendant to send him his things. In this country, witnesses could be easily got to give the colour of truth to a statement which they knew to be untrue, and such witnesses would not hesitate to swear as true statements which they knew had not a shadow of truth in them. The defendant was justified in dismissing plaintiff if he was incompetent to perform the work required of him. His Honour was inclined to believe, having regard to the probabilities and the circumstantial evidence before the Court, that the plaintiff had resigned of his own free will, and therefore he was not entitled to claim the damages. His Honour dismissed the claim for damages, but allowed Rs. 25 to the plaintiff as the balance of his pay for the month of July, with cost on the sum of Rs. 25. His Honour also decreed that the plaintiff should pay the defendant the sum of Rs. 300 as the cost in the suit.

(Before Mr. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM.)

### SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF RENT.

BYRAMJI NOWROJI *vs.* PURDOONJI FRAMJI KARAKA

The plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 110 being the rent for the occupation of the groundfloor of the plaintiff's house, at Frere Road, for the months of March and April last. Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, Solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla, Solicitor, represented the defendant.

The defendant occupied the premises for two years under a contract, but when the lease expired he continued to occupy the premises, which he vacated in March last without giving due notice to plaintiff.

Mr. Unwalla submitted that his client occupied the premises with the consent of the plaintiff, and he was, therefore not bound to give any notice to the plaintiff. Mr. Barbhaya submitted that, after expiry of the lease, the defendant should be recognised as a monthly tenant, and as such he was bound to give one month's notice before vacating the premises. His Honour held it was not proved the plaintiff's consent was obtained. The defendant was a monthly tenant, and Mr. Hakim passed a decree in favour of plaintiff for the amount sued, and allowed Rs. 30 to the plaintiff as professional costs.

## HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

275-92—Roughton and B—Damodhur Tapidas and another *vs* Thakurdas Jugjeewandas and another—Daphtary and F.

591-92—Nanu and H—Rai Dinbai *vs* Pestonji Byramji Cola.

592-92—Bicknell M and M—Bhickaji Cowasji Motiwalla *vs* Pallonji Cowasji Padar.

Postponed Long Causes.

610-90—Payne, G and S—

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 4. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.**

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MORESCHI and GRAEPPE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.—RAPHAEL TUCK'S high class CARDS, assorted in packets, of twenty pretty Cards for 8 Annas, and Re. 1 per packet.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION TEAS in elegant Duplex Canisters from GENERAL YOUNGHUSBAND'S CELEBRATED KANGARA TEA GARDEN.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a SHORT-HAND and TYPE-WRITER, also a TYPE-WRITER. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co., stating salary.

WANTED, a BAZAAR CLERK, to procure indents for English manufacture. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, with a fair knowledge of India, to act as Guide to a Party of Travellers. Knowledge of the French or Italian language necessary. Apply "No 78," care of this Paper.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING, with a respectable European family in the Fort or within easy distance thereof. Apply to "RECTITUDE," care of this Paper.

2 GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, complete, 45 balls (snooker, pool, &c.,) 25 cues, &c; also GRAND SQUARE Piano. Apply No. "B. B," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Powerful BAY WALER GELDING, 15-2 hands, 6 years old, goes in Saddle and Harness. Apply to "N.," care of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. Meiffre's Valuable Furniture, Robert's Billiard, Piano, Aviary, Washing Machine, etc., at No. 34, Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

MOTIWALA'S PILE SPECIFIC radically cures Piles, external or internal bleeding or blind in three or four doses. Try and see for yourself. Price 8 As. per box.

'XMAS 1892! 'XMAS 1892!! A splendid selection of large Mechanical and Musical Toys, Musical Chairs, Musical Albums, Best Stock of Dressed and Undressed Dolls, Delicate Perfumes, 'Xmas Sweets, &c., &c., BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—If you wish to purchase good TEA, COFFEE, CIGARS and CIGARETTES at Very Moderate Rates, please try N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price List on Application.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready. Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, ornamented and Plain, PLUM PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT. Our own special preparations. Sweets, Chocolates, Nuts, Biscuits, &c.—JAMES PEARSE & Co.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Bomon Irance.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Hotel, the most central and commodious on the Hill, is now Open to VISITORS. All Public Offices, Library, Churches, &c., within 5 minutes' walk. Terms moderate.—J. X. PINTO, Proprietor.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Detached Bungalows for families, Single Ladies and Gentlemen can now have Private Sitting rooms. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

TWO GODOWNS, TO LET, in Apollo Street, under the Office of C. Macdonald and Co. For particulars apply "GODOWN-KEEPER."

A FULL STOCK of Drapery, Millinery, Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Boots, Shoes, &c., all at Low Cash Prices. Purchasers should inspect the large selection we offer before buying elsewhere.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "109," care of this Paper.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Pramelo Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MR. BHEDWAR'S SERIES of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS are on VIEW and SALE, at Messrs STRACKER and Co. and F. B. MARZBAN and Co., Stationers, Tamarind Lane, Bombay. Price, Re. 1-4 each.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in metal cases, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150; Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

ON VIEW.—WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY—FOR CHICAGO EXHIBITION, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR OFFICERS.—Military Brush Cases, Solid Leather, containing two Brushes and Comb, neat and strong, Rs. 9-8; large size, Rs. 12-8 cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS. (Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.) INSURED AGAINST BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID ..... £3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS, LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No. COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO., LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS, 24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view. Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND, DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE, 255, ARTHUR ROAD, (Near the Railway Station) CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each attendance.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND, Chinchpoogly, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

SATURDAY'S telegraphic advices, to hand after those noticed in our report, under that evening's date, further mention an extra allotment of 2 lakhs of Council Bills in Calcutta, at 1s. 2 25-32d., which was the higher rate obtained for the extra Bills placed on the previous day; and give the figures for Cotton in sight in New York as 3,930,000 bales, compared with 3,570,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Inc. | Rs. | 4,03,890 |
| " " Branches | " | " | 66,831 |
| Other Deposits | Dec. | " | 17,13,251 |
| Government Securities | " | " | 6,926 |
| Loans " | " | " | 8,391 |
| Bills Discounted | Inc. | " | 6,44,061 |
| Cash with other Banks | " | " | 1,19,198 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. | " | 19,41,790 |

A diminution in the Presidency Banks' Cash Balance of some 19½ lakhs, or rather more than two lakhs in excess of that disclosed by the previous Return, is shown by the Statement of Affairs issued this morning, which, generally, indicates that the position of the Money Market has not changed materially since the beginning of last week, although financial requirements in connection with the Cotton crop are considerably greater than they were at this time last year, owing to the earlier arrivals of that staple. The figures, which we give above, show much smaller withdrawals from Private Deposits, at some 17 lakhs, than was the case in the week preceding; while Bills Discounted had increased to above the same extent as these; Loans having remained about the same as before; and the net expansion in the trade demand had been about 23¼ lakhs, compared with 29⅔ lakhs the week before, an increase in Government Deposits having reduced the amount by some 3½ lakhs.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been done in this staple here to-day; but the tone of the market has been steady, and rates may be called Re. 1 per candy higher. The day's purchases sum up 550 bales, of which exporters bought 200 ready New Akote, at Rs. 231; and 50 Karanjia, at Rs. 235; while the Mills have taken 100 each of new Julgaum, at Rs. 212; and Bengals, at Rs. 193; and old Barsi, at Rs. 208 per candy.

The weather was cloudy in several districts of the Oomrawuttee Cotton circle, and at Wudwan, in the Dhollera circle, when this morning's telegrams were despatched; but no rain had fallen, and, elsewhere, there was a continuance of bright, seasonable weather. Arrivals were still small at the district marts in the Bengal and Oomra circles; but picking was becoming more general in parts. The plants were flourishing throughout the Dhollera circle; and the crop looked healthy both at Wadwan and Veerumgaum. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the plants could scarcely look better than they did.

WHEAT is unchanged in value for all descriptions, and only a small export business has been done in a quiet market.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, and the market has remained steady at previous quotations except in the case of *Linseed*, which is half an anna per cwt higher, at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,658 | bales. |
| Wheat | 22,148 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 6,487 | " |
| Rapeseed | 6,788 | " |
| Gingelly | 9,999 | " |
| Poppyseed | 562 | " |
| Groundnuts | 961 | " |
| Castorseed | 3,846 | " |
| Rice | 5,493 | " |

FREIGHTS are dull, and the tendency of rates is still downwards, while there are very few takers of tonnage in any position.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2 23-32d. and 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 2 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, but no Merchant's Bills coming out at the rate, while a fair demand set in for Bank Paper at the above quotation for December, and 1-32d. higher for next year, rates gave way 1-32d. all round, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 2 11-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2 21-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 2¾d. | " |
| Credits 3 do. | 1s. 2¾d. | " |
| Francs 3 do. | 1·56¼ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for Fours have receded 7-16 to ½, closing quotations this evening being 105½ for Money, and 104 15-16 for Account.

SHARES.—There has been a pretty general downward movement in Mill Scrip to-day, and our quotations this evening show a decline in many instances, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON DEC. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 4¼ |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 97⅜ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 64 |
| Bar Silver | 38⅜ |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Taroba left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer s.s. Orion arrived from Bombay this morning.

ZANZIBAR, DEC. 11.

The steamer Swordsman left to-day for Bombay direct.

TRINCOMALEE, DEC. 12.

H. M. S. Boadicea, Marathon, Brisk, and Lapwing, sailed for Calcutta.

COLOMBO, DEC. 12.

O. L. steamer Oruba, arrived from Suez.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 18th ult., arrived at Hongkong, on the 10th inst.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

**LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th Dec., 1892.**

**(Difference in longitude allowed for)**

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... p.m. | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 12 | 1 | 10 p.m. | ... | 21 |
| Suez | 12 | 3 | ... p.m. | ... | 7 |

**Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 12th Dec., 1892.**

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| " Kurrachee | ... | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 29 | 0 | 1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BOSWELL—BOYD—Nov 16, at St Saviour's, Eastbourne, Capt W Leigh Boswell, I S C, son of the late John Alexander Corrie Boswell, I C S, to Zaddie, daughter of the late James Boyd, of Avery-hill, Eltham, Kent, and Mrs Boyd, Hurstbury, Eastbourne.

FISHER.—POTTER.—Oct 29, at St Mary's, Bryantston-square, William Woodhouse Fisher, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, President of the District Court of Kyrenia, Cyprus, son of the late William Richard Fisher, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, to Amy Mary, daughter of Mrs Moule and the late Capt Frank Potter, H M 67th Regt, and step-daughter of Lewis H Moule, Commander, P and O Company.

PHILLIPS—MACNAGHTEN—Nov 14, at Dunluce Parish Church, Henry Cecil, son of the late C V Phillips, Esq. Hon East India Company's Service, to Hilda Margaret, daughter of Col Sir F E Macnaghten, Bart, H M L. Dundarave, Bushmills, co Antrim.

PHILLPOTTS—TOPHAM—Nov 19, at St John's Church, Ealing, Henry Eden Phillpotts, eldest son of the late Captain Henry Phillpotts, Ben S C, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Robert Topham, Esq, of Elson, Shropshire.

DEATHS.

ADAM—Nov 22, at 33, Blomfield-road, Paddington, Isabella Shaw Adam, the wife of Hunter Adam, Depy Surg-Genl, Madras Army, Ret.

FERRIER—Nov 15, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, Maj Charles David Ferrier, West Yorkshire, Regt, son of the late Maj Day Ferrier, of Belsyde, Linlithgowshire, N B, H E I C S, aged 42.

ROXBURGH—Nov 22, at St Boswell's, Scotland, James Roxburgh, the only son of the late Lieut-Col James Roxburgh, H E I C S, aged 55.

SHIRREFS—Nov 16, at 131, Warrender Park-road, Edinburgh, Mary Agnes Rist, widow of the late Lieut-Col Alexander Shirrefs, H E I C S, aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MANNING—December 8, at Ootacamund, the wife of J S Manning, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—LINGARD—December 8, at St Mary Magdalene's Church, Mian Mir, by the Rev Spence Grey, M A, assisted by the Rev W Handford, M A, W A M Bruce, eldest son of Colonel E A Bruce, Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, to F A Lingard, youngest daughter of Mr John Lingard, of County Clare, Ireland.

HARTLESS—DRAPER—December 3, at St Thomas' Church, Howrah, Calcutta, by the Rev L T Lernit, Amos Charles Hartless, to Emma Dropper, youngest daughter of W Draper, Esq, Hitchin, Herts.

DEATHS.

BALLARD—December 5, at Vellore, James Ballard, late Quarter-Master Sergt, 5th M L C, aged 88 years.

BRAY—December 2, at Dagshai, Annie, widow of Major John Bray, U L, late Royal Bengal Artillery.

KELLNER—December 8, at Lahore, Mabel, eldest daughter of E W Kellner, Accountant-General, Punjab.

ROGERS—December 8, at Lahore, Arthur Lawrence, infant son of Henry and Annie Rogers, Military Works Department, Peshawar, aged 4 months.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1892.


THE selection of Sir Gerald Portal to proceed to Uganda to report to the British Government on the political situation in that region may be taken as an indication of the desire of the Cabinet to give the fullest and the most sympathetic hearing to all that can be urged in favour of the retention of the territory on the north-east of the Victoria Nyanza. The Consul-General at Zanzibar has for two years past familiarised himself with the conditions of East African settlement and administration, and he is well qualified to form a sound opinion as to the practicability of permanently occupying Uganda at a reasonable cost to the British tax-payer. That he is himself strongly prepossessed in favour of retention is placed beyond doubt by his declaration some weeks before his appointment, that withdrawal involves the massacre of the Native Christians, and would be a calamity comparable to the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon. It is of course impossible at this distance from Uganda—which is so remote that the latest advices are dated the 18th August—to say whether that opinion was founded on the present condition of things in that country apparently referred to the period when the so-called Protestant and Catholic parties were flying at each others' throats, and order was restored by the judicious use of peace-making Maxim-guns. In the month of August Captain W. H. Williams, R.A., who had been placed in command in June by Captain Lugard, on the eve of his departure for London, was able to report that "all was well in Uganda." Things may settle down and the rival Christian sects may learn to live together in Christian amity. The great danger is the Mahomedan propaganda on the north, which is in the hands of the Mahdists. It is disquieting to learn by the mail which arrived yesterday that arms and ammunition are going northward in large quantities. If the fanaticism of the Dervishes be excited a very formidable enemy will have to be counted with, and the history of Gordon and Khartoum may be repeated in a sense very different from that which was intended in Sir Gerald Portal's reference to that saddest of episodes. But this element of Mussulman aggressiveness apart, there seems to be a fair probability that the Mission will have the opportunity of studying the question of the future of Uganda during a period of comparative tranquility, and that whatever course may be suggested, after a calm consideration of local conditions, can be carried out without wholesale massacre on the one hand, or costly and possibly abortive military expeditions of the kind, which become familiar in the Soudan, on the other.

The selection of Colonel Rhodes, the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, as chief of the Imperial Commissioner's staff, naturally gives a certain sense of local interest to all that concerns the Mission to Uganda. Sir Gerald Portal telegraphed from Zanzibar to Colonel Rhodes informing him of his own appointment as Commissioner to Uganda, and asking him to be chief of the staff. This invitation to share the labours of the Mission was promptly accepted. In the telegrams since interchanged, nothing has transpired as to the strength of the escort or the number of the porters to carry provisions, ammunition, and baggage. All that is known is that baggage animals are not suitable for the long and toilsome journey from the sea to the further shore of the Great Victoria Lake. That inland sea is three thousand feet above sea level—about a thousand feet higher than the ghauts of Western India. An inquiry as to whether ponies should be sent from Bombay elicited the reply that ponies would be useless. The transport of merchandise from the coast to the lake country and *vice versa* has been carried on by means of native carriers. Mr. Stanley, in a letter to the *Times*, stated that the cost comes to £140 a ton. Sir W. MacKinnon stated to the shareholders of the company that the carriage of every ton of goods between the ports and the lake amounts to £70 a ton. Whatever be the correct amount, it is clear that a large number of carriers must be employed in conveying a ton of goods to Uganda. As the crow flies the distance between Mombassa and Uganda is over six hundred miles. To avoid the steeper part of the ghauts detours are necessary which greatly add to the distance traversed. Giving these factors due consideration the statement, telegraphed by Reuter, that the escort will consist of five hundred of the Sultan of Zanzibar's soldiers is very doubtful. An army of native porters would be necessary for the conveyance of the provisions and impediments of so large force. It does not appear that Captain Lugard has found so large an escort indispensable to his safety either when proceeding to Uganda or on his return. No doubt, it would be desirable that the Imperial Mission should be beyond the risk of accident, and the escort would therefore be somewhat larger than that which a lightly-equipped officer would take with him. But the disadvantages of a large escort of five hundred soldiers, accompanied by at least three times the number of porters, all of whom would have to carry heavy head-loads over a distance of some seven or eight hundred miles of roadless country, need not be pointed out. The difficulty of obtaining supplies on the way would be greatly aggravated. Ten miles a-day would be good marching for laden carriers, and the larger the number the greater the risk of delays from sickness or desertion. Probably the Mission will be accompanied by five hundred Zanzibaris, a certain proportion of whom will be soldiers selected from the Sultan's troops. Even that more limited body will have a long and toilsome journey from Mombassa—which will, doubtless, be the point of departure—to the country beyond the Victoria Nyanza. Fortunately for about the first third of the way fortified forts have been established by the East African Company, at intervals of fifty or sixty miles, which will render the earlier stages more easy of accomplishment.

Why should Uganda be retained? To this question Captain Lugard has replied in speeches, lectures, and letters to the *Times*. His replies may be thus condensed. First, because England has incurred responsibilities toward the people of that country: "I was told to make a treaty; I did so. Thereby we are pledged to protect the country, and remain in it. I acted on behalf of the British East Africa Company, and that Company was urged to go there and take effective possession of Uganda and to anticipate the expedition of Dr. Peters and Emin Pasha, by the voice of the nation, of the public press, and with the approval of the Government." Secondly, because the country is commercially valuable. It yields ivory, of which three consignments, worth £2,000 each, were sent down to the coast during the first year and a half of the occupation, and a fourth consignment is ready for transmission. It would be possible to make ivory a State monopoly, and shoot wild elephants for their tusks—a thing regrettable in itself, but it would be suicidal to leave the Manyemas and the Congo raiders to shoot all the wild elephants on the borders of the I. B. E. A. territory. Then there is abundance of black soil which would doubtless grow cotton; coffee grows well, and probably the soil would be suitable for tea plantations. Wheat also could be grown in abundance. Thirdly, the territory is conterminous with Ungora and countries around the Salt Lake—which yields not only salt but ivory. With a railway from the coast to Uganda the Victoria Nyanza would eventually become the emporium of a large trade. Fourthly, the occupation of the territory would do much to put down the slave trade. We might have placed this latter consideration first, had it not been that Captain Lugard in a report to the Company showed that he fully recognises that slavery—at all events among the Christians of Uganda—has its advantages. He has the courage to state that slavery in that part of Africa approximates to serfdom or the feudal system, rather than to what has come to be understood (from the American developments of the "peculiar institution") as "slavery." It has its advantages, he says, "in the prevention of idleness, the enforcing of respect for rank which alone enables Government to be carried on." He deprecates hasty legislation on the subject. The Company, it will be remembered, was the object of a number of "intemperate attacks" by one of the Anti-Slavery deputations, which waited on Lord Rosebery in deprecation of the proposal to withdraw from Uganda, on the ground that they stimulated slavery by employing slaves to carry merchandise up-country. This imputation was based on the fact that the hired coolies employed were slaves who were obliged to give over to their owners the wages received. No free labour can be obtained in Central Africa. With regard to the prospect of Uganda becoming a market for European wares, Captain Lugard, while advocating the building of a railway, frankly states that between the coast and the Lake—the six hundred miles of trackless region through which the railway would run that—"at present there is very little demand, for among savages who go absolutely naked, even cloth is at a discount. Throughout most of the countries the staple article of barter is beads, but it is obvious that there would become a drug in the market almost at once." One Chief commissioned him to send up opera glasses and white donkeys; and there are indications that the population may in course of time cultivate wants, and may even grow grain to purchase what they have come to desire. "But here again," says this frank and honest pioneer, "a calculation becomes an impossibility and results so obtained are a mere delusion." After all, what is life itself but a delusion?

CAPTAIN H. V. COX is perhaps a young officer to lecture his brethren—and perhaps his parents in the service—but there is in the paper he has contributed to the journal of the United Service Institution of India much that will commend itself to their consideration on the subject of jungle-fighting. In Dahomey, when a perfect hail of bullets whizzed past Colonel Dodds from the dense palm-trees, he cried: "I will give twenty-five francs to the man, who will take prisoner one of those niggers there!" "For nothing, Colonel," replied the men and rushed forward to the attack. The enemy fled. British Colonels are not in the habit of making such offers as this, we believe, and our enemies do not so readily fly. Captain Cox's experience of jungle-fighting has taught him that something beyond the offer of golden rewards is necessary, particularly when stiffer jungle than that composed by palm-trees has to be negociated. The "attack-formation" is all very well for open field-works, but in jungles it is of course utterly impracticable. The small frontier wars in uncivilised countries, in which England is for ever engaged, render it necessary that the men should be trained for jungle-fighting as well as for operations on the open field. A native officer during a jungle skirmish asked Captain Cox when they would "have a chance at those fellows in pukka attack formation," for the drill-book skirmishing formation, though good enough for what is called close country at home, is absurdly inapplicable to the eastern jungle with its narrow footpaths and often impenetrable undergrowth. Hence instruction in the best manner in which to negociate jungles is necessary. Captain Cox offers some suggestions. He served in the Afghan war with the Khyber line force, but that was perhaps little calculated to teach him much jungle practice. It was in the Burmese Expedition that he gained the experience on the strength of which he bases his claim to make suggestions. The native officer, he finds—as others besides himself have found—depends entirely on his drill-book. When he confronts an enemy in the jungle he finds that the drill-book fails him, and he is left to his own resources which unfortunately, are not very extensive. For hilly jungle, of course, Gurkhas, when available, are preferable, and to turn them loose each individual to act as best suits him, has always been found effectual. But for flat jungles he would have every soldier trained. The formation he suggests, does not perhaps strike the reader as wholly original, but at least it has the merit of having been tried. A non-commissioned officer and six privates, handy men, and smart with the gun, he would send out as feelers; fifty yards in rear he would have supports of six files, a hundred yards in rear the remainder of the company. Fired upon, they must return the fire and follow it up, remembering that the usual tactics of an enemy of the kind is to fire a few shots and then retire rapidly on a fresh position. Here Captain Cox shows that he has not served in the jungle for nothing. He admits there are many difficulties in the way of jungle practice, in many stations, but he still urges that a place be found for it in company military training. The general subject as well as the details suggested by Captain Cox are worthy of full discussion in military circles.

At the Nagpur experimental farm a variety of

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is agreed that the views expressed by Sir Rivers Wilson and M. Tirard (the latter being the mouthpiece of the Latin Union) have sealed the fate of Bimetallism for this Conference.

### DEATH OF THE HON. W. H. CROSS, M.P.

The death is announced of the Hon. William Henry Cross (son of the late Secretary of State for India) Conservative Member for the West Derby Division of Liverpool.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

The *Times*, in an article to-day on Indian affairs, says that the Brussels Conference has shown the impossibility of restoring the rupee to two shillings, and that the creation of a Bimetallic League is more remote than ever. The article goes on to say that Lord Herschell's Currency Committee must now decide whether India is to embark on permanent (? independent) action to enhance the value of silver.

The *Times* agrees with Mr. Gibbon's statement in a letter expressing the views of the Behar planters, that the artificial enhancement of the rupee would be certain to shake the stability of the currency.

### SIR GERALD PORTAL'S LOCUM TENENS.

Mr. Rennell Rodd, of the Diplomatic Service, will replace Sir Gerald Portal, at Zanzibar, during the latter's absence at Uganda.

### A VACANT SEAT.

Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour has resigned his seat for Barnley. Mr. Balfour is chairman of two Building Societies, which recently became bankrupt.

### A TESTIMONIAL TO SIR SEYMOUR KING.

Sir Alfred Croft, on behalf of the Indian Services, has presented to Sir Seymour King a massive silver candelabra as a mark of their gratitude for his advocacy of their claims.

### THE EAST ABERDEEN ELECTION.

Mr. Buchanan, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for East Aberdeen, defeating the Unionist candidate by thirteen hundred votes. Mr. Buchanan replaces Mr. Peter Esslemont, who has been appointed to the Fisheries Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Bureau report state average farm price of cotton is 8 15-32 cents per lb. as compared with 7 5-16 per lb. in 1891. The increase in price is mainly due to reduced acreage.

### THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 12.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 2nd inst., left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day, and the Australia, for Colombo and Australia, at 7 a.m., to-day.

### THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 11.

The Scandal Case was resumed to-day at the Residency Court, when Yusuf-uz-Uman was cross-examined by Mr. Rudra. The proceedings were devoid of any public interest.

### LORD HAWKE'S TEAM AT HYDERABAD.

Lord Hawke and his cricket team arrived at Hyderabad to-night, and are the guests of Sir Asman Jah, at Busheer Bagh. No arrangements have been made for a match and the visit is a purely one of pleasure.

### THE CALCUTTA FINE ARTS' EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition opens on the 22nd instant. H. E. the Viceroy has been invited to attend the conversazione in the afternoon. There will be no speech-making. The show promises to be up to the average.

### COLONEL MAITLAND.

Colonel Maitland, Deputy Secretary, in the Military Department, to the Government of India, goes home for six months, in spring.

### THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Sargeaunt, Director-General of Railways, has returned to Calcutta from his tour in Madras.

### THE ASSAM MILITARY FORCE.

Both Lord Roberts and the Chief Commissioner of Assam are anxious to increase the number of the Assam Military Police to relieve the regular troops stationed at Kohima and the outposts. The question is merely one of money, the additional annual cost being reckoned at a lakh, and the initial expenditure at half of that sum.

### THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Amir has returned to Cabul from Paghman, his summer residence.

### CHITRAL AFFAIRS.

Reports, which need confirmation, have been received to the effect that Shere Afzul has fled, leaving Nizam-ul-Mulk in possession of Chitral. It seems certain that the latter has had the best of the fighting.

### THE BANKS AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Calcutta Banks have asked the Government whether in the event of it being decided to close the mints reform would take immediate effect, or whether the period of grace would be allowed.

### TRIAL BY JURY.

In discussing the jury trial question the *Englishman* points out that thirty years have passed since the experiment was first introduced in seven out of forty-five districts, and during that period no Government ever ventured to extend the system to a single district. The article points out that the first cry was that the Bengal people were being deprived of their cherished rights, and then a fallacy was started that the Europeans were affected, and finally agitators tried to stir up the Eurasians, Americans, and Continental Europeans. As it stands the article concludes, that the jury trial is not only a farce, but the Sessions drag upon the administration of criminal justice.

### MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES.

In their memorial to H. E. the Viceroy the Calcutta Marine Insurance Association show that the tax levied in the United Kingdom on marine policies is 3d. for every £100 or fraction thereof on rates of premium of over 2 and 6 pence per cent., and one penny only on any amount on rates of premium of 2 and 6 pence per cent. and under that. In India the tax is 4 annas on every thousand rupees or fraction thereof, which at the rate of exchange 1s. and 4d. per rupee means 6d. on every £100 or exactly double the English rate, while it is still further increased by the extra duty of 3d. on every £100 value within ten days of receipt of the same in England. The memorialists pray for the same facilities for Indian merchants as exist in England so that shippers may continue to effect marine polices here instead of taking them out in England to avoid higher tax being levied in India. They pray for the withdrawal of the present tax, pointing out that its operation already resulted in insurance on shipments of specie to Coastal Ports being effected in England. The Government of India are thus losers of this revenue.

### ATTEMPT TO POISON THE MAHARAJAH OF BENARES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

Last year an assault was committed on the Dewan to the Maharaja of Benares. A rumour now is current that an attempt to poison his Highness himself has now been made, and an official inquiry will be held into the matter.

### DISMISSAL OF CHINESE BURMA FRONTIER OFFICIALS.

A number of Chinese officials in the Burma frontier have been dismissed from office by the Pekin Government for alleged indiscreet and unauthorised communication with British officers at Bhamo. The statement made that all negotiations between England and China in the matter of the Burmo-Chinese frontier delimitation is broken off is not quite correct. The Conference between the respective delegates in London have been suspended, but negotiations are still proceeding in writing.

## BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Administration Report of the Bombay Veterinary College, for 1891-92, is thus reviewed in a Government Resolution issued yesterday :—

The number of students on the College rolls on the 1st April 1892 was 39—a decrease from 42 in 1891, 49 in 1890 and 75 in 1889. The reasons assigned for this falling off in the numbers are that the prospects are poor from a monetary point of view, and that the examinations are severe and few obtain the diploma within the prescribed time. In the examinations only 22 passed this year out of 42, a result considerably less satisfactory than last year, attributed to the fact that Dr. Nariman was on leave from June to November 1890, and was acting as Principal of the College from December 1890 till April 1891, his own post of Assistant Professor remaining unfilled. There were nine admissions to the College during the past year, including three Eurasians and three Parsis. It is of course unfortunate that special causes should have impaired the teaching power of the College during the year under review, but in the permanent interests of the College it is better that the examination should be searching and the qualifications of the passed students satisfactory than that the record of one year should seem to offer a career to a large number of diploma-holders whose diplomas might afterwards fail to secure the confidence of the public in their professional capacity. Government cannot doubt that without lowering the standard the results of examination next year will prove more encouraging. As regards the alleged failure to obtain appointments, Government observe that his Highness the Nizam has given a graduate an appointment on Rs. 180 and it is under contemplation to organize a regular Veterinary Department in his dominions ; the Rajpipla State has engaged a graduate on Rs. 60-100 ; and Bhavnagar is employing a graduate on Rs. 75. Kolhapur has followed suit, and the Jamnagar and Wadhwan States have given appointments to their own men trained and passed out of the College. If the men thus selected do satisfactory work, there can be no doubt that other openings for their successors will be afforded.

2. The insanitary condition of the College and its surroundings, to which allusion was made in the Government Resolution on last year's report, was referred to a Committee of Enquiry whose valuable report was duly acknowledged. The execution of the changes recommended is as far as possible engaging the attention of Government, but much difficulty is caused by the want of agreement between the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the College authorities as to the measures best calculated to secure the proper treatment of animals. The Society takes, on certain questions of principle, a view of its operations which it is almost impossible to bring into harmony with the scientific and beneficent aims of the College. Objections to *post mortem* examinations and the dissecting room, the refusal of permission to allow the operation of castration, and the restriction of admissions to hospital, are all of them equivalent to depriving the students and their teachers of the material for instruction. It cannot be denied that the medical art saves much misery to animals, but it is impossible to teach the science without the means of demonstration. The Society can be of the greatest help to the College, as the College itself aims at that alleviation of cruelty and suffering which the Society desires. There being an ample area of Government land in the vicinity of the College, the difficulties complained of by the Principal can be surmounted, but in the interests of both institutions Government trust that some scheme of co-operation and mutual assistance will yet be devised. This expectation does not seem unreasonable when amongst the patrons of the College and the donors of the prizes Government observe the names of the President and other patrons of the Society.

3. The College rendered assistance in the case of an outbreak of rinderpest in Thana, in the administration of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay, and in other directions. The institution of the riding school, owing to the facilities placed at the disposal of the College by the loan of horses from the Governor's body-guard, and the lessons given in grooming and stable management deserve special mention. But in many respects the utility of the College is cramped by its position, its want of a botanical garden, and other deficiencies. Government, however, are satisfied that Veterinary-Captain Mills has done the best with the means at his disposal, and that the expenditure of Rs. 28,095 on the institution has not been wasted. It is, however, unfortunate that the report has been drawn up in disregard of standing orders. The Principal should remember in future that an annual report is intended to be a review of the proceedings of the year dealt with, which may be made public.

## ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

In pursuance of Government Resolution No. 357, permitting certain Graduates of the University of Bombay to elect two Graduates of not less than ten years' standing, with a view to their nomination by Government as Fellows of the University, an election was held yesterday afternoon, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock. All Graduates, who have obtained the highest existing degree in any Faculty, or who have obtained two degrees, one of which should be in the Faculty of Arts, were entitled to vote at the election. Each elector was entitled to two votes, but he could not record more than one vote for each of the two candidates, and the election was by means of voting papers, which were signed by the electors resident in Bombay, at the place of election, in the presence of the Registrar. Voting papers of electors resident beyond the limits of Bombay, who could not attend in person at the time and place of the election, were signed in the presence of a magistrate, by whom they were authenticated. The following nominations had been received by the Registrar :—Dr. Erachshah Framjee Setna, proposed by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, and seconded by Mr. M. C. Apte. 2. Mr. Rustim K. R. Cama, proproposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta, and seconded by Dr. M. Deshmukh. 3. Mr. Jamietram Nanabhoy Harridass, proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta, and seconded by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh. 4. Mr. S. A. Ajinkye, proposed by Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, and seconded by Mr. Ganesham Nilkant Nadkarni. 5. Mr. Chintamon Narayan Bhutt, proposed by Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade and seconded by Professor R. G. Bhandarkar. The Registrar having scrutinized the voting papers announced that Dr. Erachshah had obtained the highest number of votes. The next probable successful candidate was Mr. Jamietram Nanabhoy. The result will be reported to the Syndicate, who will forward it for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

As if to compensate for the lateness of the Mirzapore, the steamer with the mails of the 2nd instant, will arrive unusually early. The Australia, a sister ship to the Himalaya, carried the mails to Aden, and the Peninsular took over the Indian packets on Sunday night, and left yesterday morning for Bombay with the following passengrs :—

From London :—Lieut. T. R. C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Hallam, Mr. R. St. John Walley, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, Miss Allison, Mr. S. Parrington, Lieut. W. K. Scharlieb, Mr. W. A. Conduitt.

From Brindisi : Mr. R. D. Thompson, Mr. C. A. Turner, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. George Sealy, Mr. J Milligan, Lieut Jermyn, Mr. Croft, Mr. R. S. Spalding, Mr. Scholiay, Mr Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. Jacobs Smith, Mr. R Savage, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. West, Mr. Mr. Heat, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ruston, Mr. Sleigh, Mr. J. Chambers, Mrs. H. W. Williams, Mr. Ratenburg, Mr. A. Phillips, Messrs. H, R, and O. T. Wilson.

From Aden :—Mr. and Mrs. Seemer.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

To many persons in India as to multitudes here the most important event of the week is not the German Emperor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag, General Caprivi's interesting address in moving the Army Bill, the unseemly squabbles in the French Legislature over the Panama Prosecution Bill, or the decision come to by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet with reference to Uganda. The people, I allude to, will pass by all these matters in order to study the proceedings of the International Monetary Conference, now sitting close to our doors under the presidency of M. Montefiore Levi, who, it may be interesting to mention here, was born in India. The precise terms of the reference to the delegates are as follows : "By what means, if any, the use of silver can be increased in the currency system of the nations ;" and in his able inaugural address the Belgian Minister of Finance, M. Beernaert, kept his point steadily before his eyes. The London Press may try to belittle the Conference and to hold it up to ridicule, but M. Beernaert took a fairer view of the labours it has been called upon to discharge. "No international economic meeting known to have assembled in Brussels has," he said, "ever had the importance and amplitude of the present gathering." After the transaction of formal business the Conference decided to meet on alternative days. This is regarded as a score for the bimetallists. Their opponents, whose spokesman was one of the British delegates, Sir C. Rivers Wilson, urged that the Conference should sit *de die in diem*, but were unable to carry the majority with them. Seeing that the deliberations are to be carried on in three different languages, and that all the delegates are not polyglot, the Conference may be congratulated on having come to a wise decision. According to the special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, there is an impression in the Belgian Capital that the monometallists desire to hurry matters, and certainly their action, on Tuesday, gives some colour to the suggestion. Still, I think it ought to be said in justice to those gentlemen that they have not gone to Brussels to beat the whole Conference as a farce as might be imagined from the construction put on the orders given to them by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I have the authority of a leading member of the Bimetallic League and a well-known M. P. to boot for saying that Sir William Harcourt's attitude has been and is being misrepresented. Instead of sending them to Brussels bound hand and foot he has, so this gentleman tells me, been allowed a considerable amount of indiscretion. They are not to commit this nation to any new policy, but short of this they are perfectly free to speak and vote. My informant corresponded with Sir W. Harcourt on the subject in a more or less official capacity, and therefore what he says may be accepted as trustworthy. I heard some weeks ago, and probably mentioned the fact, that certain reassuring statements had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it was not until a few hours ago that I obtained definite information..

What I have now been able to mention respecting that Minister's action will, to some extent, remove the misgivings that must have been felt in India as elsewhere when Sir W. Harcourt. on being installed at the Treasury, proceeded to appoint as additional delegates of the United Kingdom two gentlemen, who, at any rate, were never known to have leanings towards the adoption of the double standard. So far as India is concerned bimetallists here express themselves grateful to the Earl of Kimberley for consenting to what was probably the demand of the Viceroy in Council that the Indian Government should be represented by two bimetallists instead of by one monometallist and one bimetallist as was originally, I understand, contemplated. Before leaving this question I ought to mention the approach to a boom that took place in the silver market on Wednesday. Forty lakhs of Council Bills were offered for sale by the India Office and, according to one account no less than 318 lakhs tendered for at prices ranging from 1s. 2 27-32d. to 1s. 2 31-32d., one enterprising speculator alone asking for 190 lakhs. The operators were not the Indian Banks, who had to go elsewhere for the metal required by them to transact their ordinary business, but persons described as "outside the circle of buyers." The result of the *coup* was to advance the price of metal and to give the City something to talk about for a time. The commercial editor explains the temporary rise in this way : First ; we have, he points out, the fact that the visible supply of bullion in America is a little over one million ounces or but a fraction of what it was some years ago. Secondly, there is no immediate prospect of the acts converting fresh silver into standard currency in the States being repealed. And, thirdly, the Indian shipping season is commencing. He declares that if the Eastern banks were to rush for silver it would be easy to corner them. The city editor of the *Standard*, who connects the incident with the Brussels Conference, condoles with Mr. Waterfield, the Financial Secretary of the India Council, and thinks that the Council "must half regret that its routine of business did not allow it to allot the operators the whole of the Bills they asked for." He adds : "It ought to arrange to do so next time if a next time ever arrives, an eventuality there is room to doubt." As a specimen of what some might call monometallic manners commend me to an article in last Saturday's *Statist*. Under the arrogant and offensive heading of "The Indian Government's Economic Incompetence" that paper deals very savagely with Mr. Finlay's official reply to the Darjeeling tea-planters' memorial, and asks its readers "Is it not a scandal that a paper displaying such disgraceful ignorance of the sources of India's prosperity should proceed from the department to which more than any other the well-being of nearly three hundred millions of people is entrusted ?" Mr. J. L. Mackay, before his return to the East, has been down to Manchester to enlighten the Chamber of Commerce about his scheme for establishing a gold standard in India. He had a large audience and was listened to with great attention, but what probably is more gratifying to the president of the Indian Currency Association the *Times* in its issue of the following day devoted upwards of a column to reporting his speech. If his visit had coincided with the Session of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, I have no doubt that the council of that institution would have invited him to send a paper.

Interest in the Evicted Tenants' Commission has been to some extent revived this week by the refusal of Lord Lansdowne's agent to appear before Sir James Mathew and his colleagues. In the first instance, his Excellency instructed his agent to give the Commission every assistance, but the latter, in view of what has recently happened, declined to take upon himself the responsibility of giving evidence. The matter is being discussed a little in political circles, and people are asking whether it will affect the relations between the Home Government and the Indian Viceroy. A few persons, I daresay, would like to wake up to-morrow morning to read that Lord Lansdowne had been re-called. Perhaps they may think that something of the kind is going to happen when they hear that the Earl of Kimberley as well as Mr. Gladstone is going to Windsor Castle this evening "to dine and sleep."

Mr. Gladstone and his Indian Secretary of State will meet at her Majesty's table the Grand Duke Sergius, who is now on a visit to the royal grandmother of his wife. In a few days we may expect to read in the Continental papers all about the precise political mission that has brought the Emperor's brother to these isles at this inclement season of the year. It is pretty well-known that the Czar of all the Russias does employ some of his brothers—the Grand Duke Vladimir, for example—to make communications to foreign rulers, but I never heard, and I do not think anybody else has, of the Grand Duke Sergius being engaged on work of this delicate nature.

Now that the Cabinet have apparently matured their plans for the coming Session, and are preparing to return to their homes in the country, the usual autumnal speech-making campaign has started. Between this and Christmas we shall be flooded with oratory. As time goes on Ministers will probably take the country a little into their confidence. At present we scarcely know anything about their intentions with respect to their legislative programme, and, although the Home Secretary tells us—apparently to mollify the Laboucheres and the Lawsons—that whatever may be done in regard to foreign affairs, there should be no continuity in domestic questions. Mr. Asquith holds it to be the duty of the present Ministry to reverse the policy of their predecessors, but he surely does not propose that all the measures passed by the late Government should be repealed. As he showed further on, he really did not mean all he said. What he meant to say was that he would reverse the Irish policy of the Salisbury Ministry and amplify the many good bills that were the outcome of the English policy. Mr. Goschen made last night what his friends fairly claim to be a vigorous fighting speech, but some of his criticisms were, for the reasons mentioned above, very much *en l'air*. Sir George Trevelyan argues that the country, by which I presume he means England, is getting over its dislike to Home Rule. He may be right, but I confess I do not see it.

The Indian testimonial to Sir Seymour King for his Parliamentary services in connection with the uncovenanted agitation will be presented to him on Saturday, the 10th of December. The ceremony takes place at his town residence in Cornwall Gardens, and the presentation will, in all probability, be made, on behalf of the numerous subscribers, by Sir Alfred Croft, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. I may mention that the London Committee of the Association have, with the aid of one or two prominent members of the Service now at home on leave recently considered very carefully what further steps should be taken to obtain the additional concessions required by the Services, and one result of their deliberations will possibly be a request to Lord Kimberley to receive a deputation. If his lordship's engagements as head of two departments permit him to assent his attention will be specially called to the able memorandum drawn up in India after the issue of the Financial Department's Resolution of December 4, 1891. His lordship will also be asked to listen to some arguments not noticed in the Calcutta memorandum or, at any rate, outnoticed with sufficient emphasis. For example, he will be invited to restore the maximum pension to £500 for officers whose half salary on retirement converted at the fixed rate would justify such an amount, and to allow higher limits for the more highly-paid officers of Government. To confine this privilege to certain officers of one department—the Public Works—is to create an invidious distinction not warranted by the circumstances. Superintending Engineers perform important duties no doubt, but it cannot be contended that the nature of their work entitles them to more favourable pension rules than say Accountants General and Directors of Public Instruction. The Association may think it worth while to compare their claims in this respect with the pensions granted to men employed in the East under the Colonial Office. The maximum pension allowed to these officials is 35·60 of salary, payable at the rate of 1s. 10½d. to the rupee or 2d. to the dollar. Thus in the Ceylon Service the maximum is £884 ; in the Straits Settlements £834 ; and in Hongkong £695. His Lordship might also be asked to look into the serious inequalities that exist in the matter of furlough. Some uncovenanted officials are entitled to two years' furlough after eight years' service, and six years' furlough altogether. Others can obtain only only one year after ten years' service and two years' furlough in all, of course, in addition to sick leave with its almost impossible restrictions as to pay. One would certainly have to go to Wonderland to find any other Government that would grant subordinates more favourable rules than their chief enjoys. I am told that it is not an unusual thing to find the head of an office worse off regarding pension than some of his assistants ! I do not know what Lord Kimberley's views on the subject may be, but I hear that the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr. George Russell, has shown himself sympathetic, and begged to be supplied with all the facts, about the unredressed grievances of the U. C. S. Branches of the great Indian Civil Services.

The deputation who waited upon Lord Kimberley on Tuesday to urge the claims of female education in India, particularly with reference to the High School for Native Girls at Poona, was not quite so large as it would have been if a little longer notice had been given. But still it was representative of all interests, and the speeches could not have been better. Sir William Wedderburn who introduced the deputation, explained the facts relating to the Poona institution ; Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., spoke generally on the special necessity of encouraging female education. Bai Rakhmabai, who was unexpectedly called upon to address his Lordship, made an effective little speech in which she referred to the obstacles to be encountered owing to the backward condition of Indian women and their inability to appreciate education. Mr. Justice Jardine explained the results of an inquiry he made into the Poona School, at Lord Reay's request, and warmly praised the gentlemen who were so actively engaged in carrying on the work. Sir W. W. Hunter also made a few pertinent remarks, pointing out the special relation the Poona School holds to the declared policy of the Government of India with respect to educational matters. He particularly emphasized the fact that without a very large and continuous support from the Government female education could not advance in India. I should mention that nothing like a personal attack was made on the Bombay Government. Indeed, one of the speakers I think it was Sir W. Wedderburn, referred in grateful terms to a sympathetic letter received from Lord Harris. The Earl of Kimberley's reply seemed to give the deputation great satisfaction. His lordship expressed in an earnest and sincere manner his agreement with the views advanced by the previous speakers as to the cause of female education generally, and with regard to the Poona School promised to send the memorial to the Bombay Government for their observations. Lord Kimberley was accompanied by Mr. George Russell and by the Hon. Armine Wodehouse, who is filling the office of principal private secretary to his father. The members of Council and the permanent officials were, as usual, conspicuous by their absence. Perhaps it is not etiquette at the India Office for the permanent Chief of the staff or heads of departments to be present on such occasions. A different practice seems to obtain in other Government offices.

Mr. Asquith thinks that the dearth of news almost gives a morbid stimulus to the exercise of the imaginations. Whatever may be the case in this country and the Home Secretary was referring to home politics, the remark seem to be true so far as foreign capitals are concerned. Paris is not very far behind, but Vienna continues to be the most prolific source of *canards*. Only two days ago a respectable morning paper gave great prominence to a telegram from Vienna about the Central Asian question. "It is semi-officially stated here," says the correspondent, "that an understanding is likely to be come to shortly between England and Russia with regard to the future of the Pamirs, and it is believed that in the points principally in dispute the British Cabinet will accede to the Russian demands since a satisfactory settlement of this question is likely to hasten an amicable understanding, not only with regard to the rectification of the disputed frontier lines in Central Asia, but also as to the succession to the Afghan throne. With respect to the latter, Russia is said to be disposed to recognise the British candidate for the throne in the event of the death of Ameer Abdur Rahman." Having given us so much information the correspondent might have gone a little further and informed us who the "British candidate" is for the succession to the Afghan Ameership. But perhaps this has not yet been "semi-officially stated" in the Austro-Hungarian metropolis. *A propos* of the Pamirs, while I am not able to confirm the rumour that China is supporting Russian claims, but I can vouch for the report having obtained some credence in influential quarters. The object in view is stated to be the forcing of our hand in respect to the suspended negotiations for the delimitations of the Burmo-Chinese frontier, but if the Government of Pekin thinks to frighten the British Foreign Office by this manœuvre it is likely to find that it has made a huge mistake. By the way, some curiosity is evinced here to know how the French papers should be so well-informed about the recent negotiations in London between England and China. Our own Foreign Office has been particularly reticent, and until news came from Rangoon inaccurately reporting the complete failure of the negotiations, there were scarcely half-a-dozen people in the country outside the Foreign Office who knew that the two Powers were negotiating, and even now it is not generally known by whom the negotiations have been conducted. From what I hear there is no immediate prospect of the negotiations being resumed. China may think that because Mr. Gladstone is in power, or as a Conservative would say in office, she can propose any terms she pleases. The decision come to by the Cabinet about Uganda may open her eyes and those of some other Governments who may have been relying on the squeezability of the Liberal administration.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Mirzapore, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland mails of November 26, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs E Murray
Mrs Knyvett and 3 children
Mrs Milne and infant
Surg-Capt J M Cadell
Mr & Mrs Lee Smith & infant
Mr Whitta
Mr Hulton
Lieut E F Dawson
Mr and Mrs Fiddim
Miss Wells
Miss Lorbeer
Mr Stagg
Mr and Mrs J E Cooke
Miss Cobb
Mr Conlan
Miss Peddie
Mrs E V Mackay and child
Miss Shirley
Mr J J Cookman
Mrs M Wlan
Mrs O'Connell
Miss Moorhouse
Mr Isaac
Mr C Reaton
Mrs H E Sanders
Mr Sweenie
Mr A Levy
Mrs and Miss Thompson
Mrs Dispard
Lt W H Manning
Mr Huson
Geal and Mrs Straubenzie
Mr Kinahan
Miss Smith.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs H Mackenzie and 2 daughters
Mr G F Prevost
Mr Justice Rampini
Mrs Rampini
Mr G S Gunn
Mr M E Gubbay
Mr W J Walker
Mr R S McGregor
Bishop Thoburn
Mrs Simpson
Mr and Mrs T A Lauder
Mrs H Vernon
Mr H E Vernon
Major Boothby
Mr H W Bolleau
Mr H D Watson
Count Gallina
Signor G Levi
Mr T T Bompas
Mr C Snowden
Mr, Mrs and 2 Misses John
Capt Campbell
Mr A Drew
Mr and Mrs Rose
Mrs Wingrove
Col and Mrs Shakespeare
Hon and Mrs McKay
Dr S Kennedy

FROM MALTA.—Mrs J G Caldecott.

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr W F McConnell
Mr C M Quiglie
Mr and Mrs Haines
Miss Comly

FROM GENOA.—Mr M Laure

FROM NAPLES.

Miss Fawns
Miss Stogden

FROM ADEN.—Mr and Mrs H Watson and child

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

THE COURT.

The Earl of Rosebery visited Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and was privately invested by Her Majesty with the Order of the Garter.

Princess Louise, on Wednesday, opened an exhibition of industrial work made by pupils at the recreative evening schools of the metropolis.

POLITICAL.

The Government has decided not to interfere with the withdrawal of the British East Africa Company from Uganda in March next, and will send immediately a Commissioner to report on the condition of that country and the best means of dealing with it.

Cabinet Councils were held on Monday and on the two following days, all the Ministers being present on each occasion.

Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, speaking on Wednesday at the City Liberal Club, said that he was unable to state the measures that would be introduced by the Government, but endeavours would be made to give the widest possible extension to the exercise and enjoyment of popular rights.

Mr. Esslemont has vacated his seat for East Aberdeenshire on his acceptance of the office of Chairman of the Scottish Fisheries Board, and Mr. Buchanan, the late M.P. for West Edinburgh, has been selected as the Liberal candidate to supply the vacancy.

In the election petition against the return for Walsall, the Judges on Friday last decided that the election of Mr. James was void on account of an illegal payment by his agent for badges to be worn by his supporters.

Lord Ripon, on Wednesday, replying to a deputation, said that the Government would consider carefully before the expiration of the Convention next year the future arrangements for Swaziland.

IRELAND.

The Court of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, on Friday last, reversed a decision of the Dublin Diocesan Court, and declared that placing a cross on or immediately behind the Communion table was illegal.

Sheriff Officers, protected by constabulary, on Friday last succeeded in carrying out an eviction near Nanturk, after violent resistance on the part of the occupants, who threw boiling water over the bailiffs.

The proceedings of the Evicted Tenants' Commission were resumed in Dublin on Monday, when Canon Cahill and Father Humphries gave evidence concerning the dispute on Mr. Smith-Barry's estate. On Tuesday Mr. Kilbride, M.P., gave evidence in respect of Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurren estate, and the proceedings were continued on Wednesday.

Two days' continuous rain has caused extensive inundations in Ireland, and railway traffic has been greatly interrupted.

A steamer on Friday last ran into a light-house in Belfast Lough and knocked it completely over. The keeper and one son were drowned, two others being rescued.

GENERAL.

Sir H. Loch, Governor of Cape Colony, left Southampton on Saturday to return to Cape Town.

Mr. W. H. Preece has been appointed Engineer-in-chief and Electrician to the Post Office.

The Rev. Dr. Argles, Dean of Peterborough, died on Saturday, aged 78.

The Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, formerly an Inspector of Schools, and who had been sentenced to four years' penal servitude for obtaining large sums of money by false pretences, died in Portland Prison on Friday last.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the Thirsk Railway collision ended on Friday last. The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the signalman, but intimated an opinion that the directors of the company were responsible for employing the man for 12 hours a day.

A party of soldiers of the Warwickshire Regiment, on Saturday, at Warwick, attacked a working man, and beat him so fearfully that he died shortly afterwards. Two soldiers are in custody.

Lord Kimberley, on Tuesday, received a deputation on the subject of female education in India, and he expressed his sympathy with that object, promising to consider the request for an increased grant to the High School for Native Girls at Poona.

A conference was held on Monday at Lambeth Palace, under the presidency of the Primate, to consider "the duty of the National Church to the aged poor." Much interesting information was given, and eventually a committee was appointed to investigate the subject.

A meeting of delegates of local authorities was held in London on Tuesday to discuss the subject of the immigration of destitute foreigners. A resolution was adopted in favour of judicious regulation and restriction of such immigration.

The Merchants' Exchange at Cardiff, together with the Bute Docks' offices and many other offices, were destroyed by fire on Saturday.

The strike in the Lancashire cotton trade still continues, but a conference will be held on Friday between representatives of the mill-owners and of the operatives to discuss the proposed reduction of 5 per cent. in wages.

Three men, charged with the murder of Dr. Kirwan, in Southwark, were convicted at the Central Criminal Court, on Saturday, of manslaughter. Two of the prisoners were sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude and the third to 14 years' of the same punishment.

The trial of George Cooper, on a charge of murder of his wife at Douglas, Isle of Man, concluded on Monday with a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. Martin Petrie ; Gen. W. Sankey, C. B.; Lieut.-Gen. J. Peel ; Dean Argles ; Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck ; and W. O'Connor.

## THE CONVENT SCHOOL.

The distribution of prizes at the Convent of Jesus and Mary, at Clare-road, took place last evening, in the spacious hall, in the rear of the Convent. Dr. Th. Dolhoff, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, honoured the occasion with his presence, there being also present the Rev. Father Jurgens, Superior of the Mission ; Rev. J. B. Stein, Rector, St. Xavier's College; the Rev. S. Noti, Rector St. Mary's College ; and the Rev. Fathers Waldmann, McDonnough, Schaeffer, Soares, and others. The programme drawn up for the evening's entertainment was rather a lengthy one, comprising piano trios and duets, songs, and a pretty little operetta, entitled "Golden Hair and the Three Bears." A tastefully decorated stage was erected in the hall, which was set off with gay bunting. The skill displayed in the several pieces by the performers bore testimony to the care with which they had been taught by the kind nuns, who spared no pains in their generous task. Miss Soares gave her recitation, "Matriculation Cares," with great distinctness, and received hearty applause. The performers in the operetta delivered their parts with such ease and grace as to merit the applause, which greeted the fall of the curtain in the several acts. The songs were all sweetly rendered, and the performers in the piano duets and trios showed much skill. The distribution of prizes and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the evening's entertainment.

## THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

### INAUGURAL ADDRESSES.

The International Monetary Conference met at two o'clock on Nov. 22, in the Marble Hall of the Palais des Academies at Brussels, the countries represented being Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, India, the United States, France, Italy, Russia, Spain, Portugal Greece, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Roumania, Switzerland, and Mexico.

M. Beernaert, in his capacity of Belgian Minister of Finance, opened the Conference in a speech in which he gave a lucid account of the objects of the meeting. Referring to Belgium, he said :—

This country fills but a small space on the map of the globe, but she does not fail to take an interest in the difficulties for which Progress, in its ceaseless onward march, has to find a solution. No international economic meeting known to have assembled in Brussels has ever had the importance and amplitude of the present Conference. The monetary question is abstract and dry, but nevertheless absorbing, for it affects all interests, both economic and social, exercises an influence on the commerce of the whole universe, and may be found at the root of more than one crisis which would otherwise have to be left unexplained.

M. Beernaert proceeded to show the growing importance of the part played by money, dealing with it historically, and explaining the present system of exporting and importing capital, exchangeable securities, and the scrip of public funds in international exchange for merchandise. The international role played by money had grown while passing through a process of transformation, but at the same time the inconveniences of every monetary crisis had been intensified. These inconveniences had now to be overcome by an international agreement. The law of progress compelled ceaseless and prodigious developments of international relations.

"The horizon of humanity," added M. Beernaert, widens ; nations learn every day to know each other and deal with each other more intimately, and the world itself scarcely suffices for our activity. Numerous international agreements have been negotiated and settled, always for promoting the common interests of the civilised world. This has been notably the case in regard to posts and telegraphs, railways, weights and measures, customs, trade marks, literary copyright, and commercial rights. Why should there not be a universal agreement for money ? The Latin Union, in the view of its authors, was destined to serve as a model and a point of departure for an international arrangement. But of recent years external circumstances have weighed heavily upon the position of the Latin Union. In consequence of the adoption of the gold standard by Germany, it became necessary to suspend the coinage of silver, and we are in fact living under a regime of mono-metallism. In reality gold constitutes the only standard, prices are regulated by gold, and transactions with foreign countries are settled in gold. The Latin Union, however, has rendered undoubted services. To it we owe the rare steadiness of exchange, and its disappearance would lead to a much-to-be-dreaded disturbance. I hope that the conventions of the Latin Union will serve as the starting-point for arrangements on a larger scale. But let us leave the representatives of the United States to speak. It is for them to make known the views of their Government and to propose measures of which the adoption may seem to it possible and opportune. The heavy fall, in the value of silver arises from its too abundant production, which is greatly in excess of the requirements for coinage and manufacturing or artistic consumption. While, according to various statisticians the surplus production of silver from 1875 to 1890 amounted to 100,000,000 fr., others maintain that starting from 1890, new requirements have arisen which permit of the absorption of all the silver produced. These are important matters requiring verification, and the present Conference will no doubt throw light upon them. Attention must be directed to the extent of the stock of silver held in certain countries, and which would have to be got rid of in order to strike a

and has thoroughly mastered the metallic controversy. Belgium is particularly anxious to make herself agreeable just now to the United States and the Belgian Government has placed at the disposal of the delegates the old Palace of the Prince of Orange, tenanted for the last fifty years by the Academy of Science. The meetings are to take place in a long and somewhat narrow hall decorated with pictures of events in Belgian history from the days of Julius Cæsar down to the accession of Leopold II. M. Beernaert, the Belgian Premier, opens the proceedings, but he is not an economist, and will speedily vacate the chair in favour of M. Montefiore Levi, who although a senator, is of English descent, and is married to an English lady. Several diplomatic dinners will be given next week and other hospitalities are meditated, both by the King and the Brussels municipality.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with great glee your humorous criticism of the history and geography paper, set at the last Matriculation Examination. You will, however, permit me to express my dissent from your view of it.

My idea, since I saw the paper, has been that if history and geography are at all to be taught in our schools, it must be with a view to answer such questions. So far from fostering cramming, as you apprehend, the study of these subjects in the light of these questions will give the student a real, living interest in what he reads. Perhaps, the paper does deserve the reproach of being more on the philosophy of history than on history itself. But, I respectfully ask, what is the use of a study, if it be not to philosophise? Indeed, the candidates for Matriculation cannot reach the high level of thought attained by Mr. Lecky and other eminent philosophic historians. Yet no harm can accrue if they are encouraged to exercise, in their humble way, their reason on the causes, operation, and issues of great historical facts. If the University permits the application of the test of geometrical problems, there is no reason why historical problems of the simplest kind should not be proposed. I admit the greater complexity of the latter which would be allowed for by the certain satisfaction of the examiners with the barest answers.

The little boys and girls to whom you have generously extended your sympathy are, after all, not as stupid as we, in the supreme pride of maturity, take them to be. One instance will suffice. A veritable little boy, included Oxford among the manufacturing towns, asked in the last question, because Oxford manufactured graduates! You will now admit that your accusation of preparing pit-falls was grievously one-sided.

In my opinion, Mr. Padshah and Mr. Padhye deserve our thanks for pointing out the way in which, and the purpose for which, history and geography are to be taught and learnt. If the University does not unwisely trample on the seed which these gentlemen have courageously sown, we may expect a rich harvest of true historic appreciation and insight within the next five or six years.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Dec. 11. O.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

### THE METHOD OF INSURANCE BUSINESS.

THE NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY AND OTHERS vs. THE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF DRESDEN AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 15,000, with interest at 9 per cent per annum, from the 23rd April, 1892; that the defendants, their servants, and agents be restrained from removing out of Bombay the books, accounts, monies, or property of their company; that a receiver be appointed, &c. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs, the Insurance Company and their agents, Messrs. Lidbetter and Company; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' firm of Lidbetter and Company were at the date of the agreement, the subject-matter of the suit, the agents in Bombay of the plaintiff and defendant companies respectively as well as of certain other insurance companies. The firm of Lidbetter and Company have a large connection among owners and insurers of ships and cargo; and it has been their custom to divide their insurance business between and among the various companies they represent. This division of business has sometimes taken the form of a partial re-insurance by the company originally taking the whole risk with another company, and is a convenient method of transacting business in cases where, as sometimes happens, an insurance company has fixed certain limits to the liability which the agents should undertake on its behalf. In January, 1892, Lidbetter and Company accepted an insurance of six lakhs on goods to be shipped from Port Louis in Mauritius to Bombay and various other ports, by one Hassim Cassim on behalf of himself and others. The insurance was to be in the form of an open policy in force until the 31st December, 1893. Lidbetter and Co., the agents, accordingly issued a policy on behalf of the Fortuna General Insurance Company for the whole amount of the insurance and received on behalf of the company the premium of Rs. 2,775, including stamp duty. The policy in question provides among other things that the risk in any one bottom is to be limited to Rs. 80,000, and that the risk is to commence from the date when a letter is posted at the port of shipment, addressed to the agents in Bombay, declaring the particulars of the goods shipped and their value, and the name of the vessel in which they are loaded. The agents, Lidbetter and Company, afterwards re-insured 7-16ths of the whole of the risks so undertaken by the Fortuna General Insurance Company, with the plaintiff company and duly credited them with proper proportion of premium. This re-insurance was effected by a policy, dated 5th February, 1892. The plaintiff company had, however, then limited the risk which the agent should undertake on their behalf to £1,000 in one bottom for native owned vessels, and the agents, in conformity with their custom of distributing their business and the risks among their various insurance companies, on the same date as the policy effected a re-insurance of Rs. 15,000 with the defendant company, payable as usual in Bombay, in case the full amount was declared in respect of shipments by the s. s. Tanjore, Khiva, or Deccan. At the time when these arrangements were made, the agents had no notice or knowledge of any shipments or declarations of shipments, under the original open policy issued on behalf of the Fortuna General Insurance Company. On the 29th February, 1892, the agents received a duplicate letter of advice, dated Port Louis, 9th February, 1892, declaring a shipment of sugar worth Rs. 80,000 by the s.s. Deccan. The agents, on behalf of the defendant company, then issued a policy, dated 29th February 1892, re-insuring in favour of the plaintiff company that Rs. 15,000 referred to in the slip, dated 5th February 1892, and duly credited the defendant company with the proper proportion of premium. The agents believed that the original letter of advice or declaration of risk, dated 9th February, 1892, was sent by the s. s. Deccan, and that the ship sailed from Port Louis with the cargo, bound for Bombay, on the same day. The steamer was expected to arrive in Bombay about 22nd or 23rd February, 1892, but had never been heard of since she left Port Louis, and is believed to have foundered in cyclone with all hands shortly after her departure. The Fortuna General Insurance Company had settled all claims for which it was liable. The agents advised the plaintiff and defendant companies of the circumstances and requested them to provide for their respective shares of the loss. The plaintiff company accepted liability for the risk of Rs. 20,000, and offered to pay the same, but the defendant company refused to pay their proportion of the loss. On the 23rd April, 1892, the plaintiff company paid the whole of the liability arising under the policy issued by the agents on their behalf, amounting to Rs. 35,000, upon an indemnity given by the agents against any loss accruing to the plaintiff company by reason of the default of the defendant company. The defendant company had written to A. Blascheck and Company, of Bombay, to obtain the accounts, books, and monies of the Bombay agency from the agents and to settle various other smaller claims, but had given the agents no instructions with regard to the claim arising under the policy of the 29th February last, which is the most important of all. The defendant company was about to remove the whole of its books, monies, and property from the jurisdiction of the court in order to defeat the plaintiffs' claim herein.

The defendant company denied the material allegations of the plaint, remarking that Lidbetter and Company had no power to act on their behalf except in accordance with the modified instructions furnished them. They had no power to effect any re-insurance of a re-insurance, nor such a re-insurance as was alleged to have been effected. The defendants further said that the re-insurance, if effected, was not entered or advised as provided by the instructions, and if it was a promissory insurance, it was not advised or entered. On the 29th February, 1892, when the insurance was alleged to have been effected, the s. s. Deccan was overdue, and was in all probability then lost. Defendants had no intention of withdrawing their books or property from the jurisdiction of the court. They were not liable in any way to the plaintiff company. If they were, they submitted that the agents, Lidbetter and Company, were liable to recoup to them any sum which they may be liable to pay to the plaintiff company; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

At the close of the enquiry, his Lordship, in giving judgment, reviewed all the circumstances of the case and gave a decree for the plaintiffs Rs. 15,000 with interest, at 9 per cent., from 9th July, 1892, and costs.

## THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 7.

THE hearing of this case was resumed before Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, at the Residency Bazaars Court, today.

The cross-examination of James Lauchlin by Mr. Rudra was continued. Witness held to his statement that he had received no consideration for coming forward and giving his evidence, and he had no animosity or spite against Gertrude Donnelley and Mehdi Hassan. The defence paid his legitimate hotel expenses but nothing more. He had not been supplied with a new suit of clothes. Witness was not examined at the Lucknow Commission, because he did not wish his youthful follies to be exposed there, where he was in the service of the church.

Is it not a fact that you were offered a large bribe, which it was not convenient for Sajit Beg to pay in Lucknow?—It is not true.

Did you not personate a magistrate after the Mutiny and get into trouble?—Never.

Is there any other James Lauchlin?—I don't know of any.

Have you ever told a lie on oath?—Not intentionally.

You admit that some of the statements you have made in this court are extraordinary?—Yes I have told the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Re-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said that putting aside his past life he was now endeavouring to lead an honest one. He did not know Sajit Beg. He had no doubt about the fact that the lady he met in the court was Gertrude Donnelley, to whom he was engaged, and with whom he was on intimate terms.

DEC. 8.

Yusuf-uz-Aman, zamindar, and honorary magistrate of Bahauda, was examined, and said. He was at the Canning College from 1864 to 1873 and also in the Wards Institute. Whilst there his father gave him a large sum of money in 1871—Rs. 4,000. It was given him for the purpose of going to England with a Raja Ramphal Sing. He did not go to England, but kept the money. He knew Gertrude Donnelley in 1872, and was introduced to her by Rufi-ud-deen Beg. She was living with her father, Mrs. Hodges, and a son of Mrs. Hodges. He visited the house frequently. Donnelly was a drunken man to his knowledge. During the period he knew Gertrude Donnelley he was on unduly familiar terms with her. His connection with her lasted about three months. She used to come on some occasions to his house. Rufi-ud-deen found her one day in his house. Rufi-ud-deen did not believe she would go to witness' house, and in order to remove that doubt he arranged a meeting at his house. Rufi-ud-deen used to be on intimate terms with her. He was jealous of witness. His connection with Gertrude ceased from the morning when Rufi-ud-deen discovered her in his house. When she visited witness she appeared in native dress. Witness recognised photographs of Gertrude Donnelley in native dress. He had seen a copy of that likeness in Gertrude's house in 1872. He gave Gertrude Donnelley money during his intimacy with her. He knew Mehdi Hassan at that time and, to his knowledge, Mehdi Hassan used to visit her. He met him in her house on one occasion. He heard that Gertrude was in his keeping at Pertabghar. Gertrude told witness that she had been in the keeping of Ludley Sahib. He asked her why she did not get married: and she replied: "Why should I have one husband instead of ten." He lent Gertrude Byron's poetical works and he asked her what piece she liked best, she replied: "Don Juan." On the 14th April, 1892, he received a message to go and see the magistrate at Bahauda. Mr. Trethwy, the Collector, asked him if he knew any woman, named Gertrude Donnelley. He at first hesitated, because he had not heard her name for twenty years, but ultimately said he did. He told the magistrate that she was a bad woman and in Mehdi Hassan's keeping. Correspondence passed between witness and Mehdi Hassan. With regard to the letter Mehdi Hassan denied receiving, he had reason to believe that Mehdi Hassan did receive it, because he replied to it in his third letter filed in court. He wrote the letter in question in duplicate, and sent a copy to Sarwar Jung. He received a letter, dated 16th May, from Mehdi Hassan, delivered by Mr. Ali-ud-deen. He desired to keep that gentleman's name back, because he was a relation of his, and he asked witness not to mention it. In addition to the letter, he said, witness ought not to give information on the matter to anyone. He understood that to be Mehdi Hassan's request. Ali-ud-deen was acting for Mehdi Hassan. Witness gave an evasive answer first, and then he wrote a letter, which Ali-ud-deen tore up, because it would not do. The same day he gave him another letter. The letter said: "Your kind letter to hands. In reply I cannot positively assert I know nothing against the private character of your wife, whom, you state, you married in 1873." He meant that to his knowledge he knew there was no Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in 1873. In the correspondence between witness and Mehdi Hassan there was nothing to connect Gertrude Donnelley and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. In his (witness's) own mind he connected the two people. He wrote in that careful and guarded manner, because he wanted to please the messenger, and because he could explain it after. That explanation he had now given. Mehdi Hassan wrote: "You are perfectly right in saying you don't know my wife." Witness had written nothing to justify this statement. He understood Mehdi Hassan to mean that it was a request to witness to say as much. A statement of that kind would have been literally true. Witness put an enclosure in the letter he gave to Ali-ud-deen. He wrote the following letter to Sarwar Jung:—"My dear Agha,—Your long letter to hand, which gave me full information regarding the affairs of Hyderabad. I have more than once told you that I cannot identify Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, or any woman of such a position, and can say nothing against her in private much less in court. What I stated to the magistrate of my district about the woman whom I knew in 1872 in Lucknow was a fact. My statement did not contain a word, to my best knowledge, what I did not believe to be true. If you put Mrs. Mehdi Hassan before me in public I may not identify her with the woman I knew in 1872. You should never try to produce me in court, otherwise you may be sorry for this rashness. My former statement, though true, was not made with any taint of malice, but plain truth, when I was quite ignorant of these intrigues and conspiracies in Hyderabad." He did not enclose a copy of the letter to Mehdi Hassan. The copy filed in court had been written by Ali-ud-deen. A copy of witness' letter to Sarwar Jung was taken by Ali-ud-deen in witness's presence. The letter was not an honest letter, and was written to please Ali-ud-deen. The disguise was thin, because he said in the letter the statement to the magistrate was true. There was a distinction running in his mind—a distinction between Mrs. Mehdi Hassan as his wife, and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan as his mistress. So far as his knowledge went he might have had both. Mehdi Hasan did not write again. He asked Gertrude Donnelley for a photograph in 1872, and she replied that he could buy one at Mashker-ud-Dowla's. That man had a brother, named Asghar Jan. He had met Amir Mirza several times since 1872, and he had reason to believe that Gertrude Donnelley was still in Mehdi Hassan's keeping. He met him on the 10th June last in Lucknow. They had conversation about the Pamphlet Case, and witness told him he had been sent for by the magistrate of Bahauda and that he had spoken the truth. Witness was very unwilling to appear in the case, and refused to come forward without being summoned. Witness knew Rajah Ramphal Sing, and he was a very respectable man. At the time witness knew Gertrude Donnelly in 1872 she was 18 or 19.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rudra: He knew no other women in Lucknow in 1872. He never heard of Mrs. Murray or Mrs. Anderson. The first occasion on which he went to visit the Donnelleys they behaved like ordinary people. When he went to visit Gertrude Donnelley for the third he took a bottle of brandy with him.

Mr. Rudra: Why did you take a bottle of brandy?—I took it "on speck."

DEC. 9.

Cross-examination of Yusuf-uz-Aman continued:—Neither Sarwar Jung nor Mitra ever consulted him as to the truth of the statements contained in the pamphlet before it was published. He knew nothing about it until the 15th April, when the District Magistrate of Bahauda made enquiries from him. Mr. Botz, photographer visited him on behalf of Sarwar Jung, and asked what he (witness) knew about the pamphlet; but he declined to give him any information. To his knowledge, he was not aware that Gertrude Donnelley lived with Sajaat Ali. There was no joint-stock company to keep Gertrude Donnelley. Witness was not interested in Mitra.

But you are in Sarwar Jung?—Certainly.

And for the sake of Sarwar Jung you would sooner see Mehdi Hassan lose than win?—Yes; so far as it affects Sarwar Jung.

Witness, continuing, said he had mentioned the names of several persons, including himself, to Sarwar Jung as persons who could come forward as witnesses. That was after the Commission at Lucknow had opened. He did not express his willingness to be examined by a Commission at Allahabad.

The Court adjourned.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. R. L. KER, late manager of the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, has resigned and accepted an appointment in the Bank of British Columbia.

WE are glad to hear from Chitral that Captain Wallace is not so seriously wounded as has been reported. The other wounded men are also in a fair way to recovery.

MR. E. FORSTER WEBSTER has been succeeded in the Honorary Secretaryship of the United Kingdom branch of the Dufferin Fund by Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, whose philanthropic work is well known. The Maharaja of Bettiah, by the way, is about to engage the services of an English lady doctor for his women's hospital. This shows the increasing popularity of Lady Dufferin's scheme among the native community.

MRS. ANDREW, the wife of Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew, died at Trimulghery last evening after a short illness. She was a very popular member of society and a sporting lady, and her sad and untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

THE police constable from whose custody a prisoner made his escape from the train at Sialkote about a month ago, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other policeman will be sent up for trial shortly.

FOR some time now there have been a few degrees of frost at night in the Lahore District; and there is now very nearly a difference of 100° between the average maximun and mininum recorded.

THE first frost of the season is generally fatal to all wasps who have not found secure winter quarters for themselves, and it is a curious circumstance that the day upon which the late Mr. Boyd received the wasp sting which led to fatal results was the last day on which wasps were to be seen in any numbers anywhere about Lahore. The next day ninety per cent. of them were gone.

NEWS comes from Chitral via Bajaur, that fighting occurred on the 30th ultimo between Umra Khan of Bajaur and Sher Afzul at Ashrait. Umra Khan is said to have been defeated with a loss of 380 men. Details are not yet to hand; but the success of Sher Afzul is to be regretted.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. FAUNCE, C.B., Commanding the Bangalore District, attains hit Colonel's allowance on the 20th instant, after the completion of 38 years' service. He will relinquish the command of the Bangalore District on the 7th February, 1894.

COLONEL REYNOLDS goes to Gwalior as Resident: Col. Biddulph changing places with him at Baroda. Col. Reynolds retires a year hence, so Gwalior will then be open for Col. Barr, in case Col. Prideaux returns to Kashmir.

ON General Palmer's vacating his command, the brigade districts in Burma will be reduced to two, as there will be no troops from the Bengal establishment except one mountain battery serving under the Madras Commander-in-Chief. A Colonel on the staff, to command the troops in and about the Chin Hills, will meet all local requirements when the Myingyan command is abolished.

NEWS reaches a contemporary from the Kurram border from native sources, that the Amir is again trying to encroach upon country which he knows to be under our influence. According to this account an agent of the Amir with a number of followers arrived on the 29th ultimo at the village of Buland Khel, with orders from the Amir to levy land tax and other taxes. The villagers sent messengers to Mr. Merk at Kurram, who immediately left for Thal and, according to a correspondent, on the 1st instant compelled the Amir's men to retire from the village. They retired into Khost, and Mr. Merk sent their baggage which they had abandoned, after them. The people of Buland Khel are said to be much excited against the Amir by the occurrence.

THE Nasrat or Narisat Valley, which is now occupied by the Afghans and the Bajauris, is one of the most fertile parts of Chitral. Some doubts seem to have been expressed as to whether it is really part of that State; but Biddulph, in his *Tribes of the Hindu Kush*, is quite clear on that point. He gives Bailam as the southernmost Kashkar (Chitral) village, and states that the boundary line of Asmar is marked by a wall built across the valley on the right bank of the Chitral River, between Bailam and Nawakali, and on the left by a small stream below the village of Saoo. The fort of Nasrat is well to the north of these. The Nasratis call themselves Gubber, and are spoken of contemptuously by the Chitralis as the "bald race," their growth of beard being far less than that of men of the more northern races. In Bailam a few Afghan families are found, and in the neighbouring villages are some Bashgali Kafirs. The inhabitants generally are not in the least warlike, and neither the Afghans nor the Bajauris are likely to meet with any resistance from them. Umra Khan's recent bold attempt to capture Kila Darosh commanding the road to Chitral town, shows that he at least has no fear of the tribesmen about him. It should be noted that he occupies a position now which effectually cuts off Sher Afzul's line of retreat towards Jellalabad, unless the Afghans, who have pushed up the right bank of the river, from Asmar, are prepared to hold out a helping hand to the new Mehtar.

THE opening up of the Central Soudan and the semi-Mussulman States of West Africa is going on apace. News has just reached Paris that MM. Monteil and Badaire, who left on a treaty-making expedition in September, 1890, have reached the Fezzan on their return journey, all well. Although it is claimed that these travellers were the first Frenchmen to reach that stretch of water and swamp known as Lake Tsad or Tchad, it need not be expected that they can add much to African records in the way of discovery. Dr. Barth was the first white man to explore this region. Forty years ago he visited those highly interesting cities, Kano in Sokotu, Kuka in Bornu, and the better known Timbuctoo. The recent visit of Major Macdonald on his Government mission to the Upper Niger and the Benue offers valuable suggestions, which appear to have been overlooked. In a remarkably short time he was able to proceed by steamer to Yola, in direct line with Kuka and Lake Tchad.

A REMARKABLE trial has just taken place at Koniggratz, in Bohemia. A tradesman of that place, named Joseph Sura, aged thirty-six, was accused of having deliberatly pushed his young wife, aged twenty-two, into the flames of a fierce fire, with the object of getting rid of her, and being able to marry her sister, a girl of eighteen. Sura, who had been once married before, wrote a number of letters to the girl, which were read in Court, and went to show that the man had conceived the insane idea of setting fire to his shop, which adjoined his bed-room. He collected a quantity of inflammable material, which he soaked in petroleum, and, rising from his bed at two in the morning, set fire to the heap. His shrieks aroused his wife from her deep sleep, and she ran into the shop. There it is asserted, the husband seized her and threw her into the flames and struggled with her until she became insensible. Believing that she must perish, he looked after his own safety; but a neighbour who heard the woman's cries courageously rescued her, and, though she was covered with burns, she survived and now gave witness against her husband. The latter after the crime wandered for some time outside the town, but finally gave himself up to the police. His counsel hope to save him by pleading his insanity.

DURING the late visit of the Cezarewitch to Vienna on a Sunday, the Cezarewitch, who spent a great portion of the day in paying visits, suddenly found himself short of visiting cards, and an attaché and a gentleman of the suit drove round to the chief establishments, but were met with refusals everywhere. Of course, the tradesmen were only observing the law when they declared that they could not print cards on a Sunday. At last, the Russians stopped at a small stationer's shop, the owner of which was woman, who declared that if they would be responsible for the breach of the law, she would print them a dozen cards herself. They were glad to get them under any conditions, and just at twelve o'clock, at which hour shops must be shut, she was able to hand them the cards bearing the name and title, "Nicolaus, Grossfurst, Throngfolger von Russland."

IN delivering the opening address of the 139th session of the Society of Arts, Sir Richard Webster, Chairman of the Council, detailed the present state of the arrangements for the representation of Great and Greater Britain at the Chicago Exhibition. The space occupied by Great Britain and the Colonies will amount to upwards of 450,000 square feet, of which upwards of 25,000 square feet will be occupied by Great Britain. This is the largest space ever filled at any international exhibition by any foreign country; and it is interesting to compare it with the space occupied by Great Britain and the Colonies in previous exhibitions—in Vienna, 170,000 square feet; Philadelphia, 195,000 square feet; and in Paris, in 1889, 233,000 square feet. At the conclusion of the President's address the announcement of the presentation of the Society's silver medals was made, among the recipients of them being Professor Sylvanus Thompson, Captain Younghusband, Mr. G. H. R. Batten, Mr. Jervoise Baines and Dr. Augustus Voelcker.

THE literary tastes of Mr. Morley are, the *Daily Chronicle* says, asserting themselves amid his exacting duties as Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is said that he is going through the State papers of the time of the Union with interest and even enthusiasm. Mr. Lecky tells us in the preface to the concluding volume of his "History of the Eighteenth Century" that a vast collection of papers, consisting principally of letters from informers, magistrates and Government officials between 1795 and 1805, were deposited in the Birmingham Tower, Dublin Castle, in two very large cases, carefully fastened down with the Government seal, and with the inscription "Secret and confidential. Not to be opened." However, under the Records (Ireland) Act, 1867, the cases were opened and their contents arranged and classified by Sir Bernard Burke, the Keeper of the Records. Mr. Morley spends most of his leisure in examining these records. The result may be a new book on the Union.

AN important experiment in pisciculture is about to be made by the members of the Dehra Dun Fishing Association, who are bringing out a quantity of English trout ova with a view to introducing them into the rivers of the Dun. The Reh Nuddea in the Eastern Dun has been selected for the experiment, and preparations are being made to clear it of other fish with a view to leaving the field to the trout for the next few months. The plan proposed is to beat down the stream for some miles from the marsh where it rises, so as to drive out the other fish, and to fix up a wire net where the beat terminates, so as to prevent their return. The water at present teems with mahseer, and it is somewhat doubtful as to the view they will take of the new settlers, the probabilities being that they will eventually succeed in eating more of them than the members of the Fishing Association would like. In other respects the Reh Nuddea is well suited for trout, and the experiment will be an interesting one, as in the event of its succeeding, there is nothing to prevent the trout ultimately making their way into the Ganges, which receives all the waters of the Eastern Dun.

THE *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna contains an article by Mr. Karl Blind, in which the claims of all the possible and impossible candidates to the Laureateship are passed in review. The author mentions that a formal office of this kind, such as the one which has existed in England for centuries, is scarcely traceable in Germany, though Ulrich von Hutten, the patriotic reformer, received the laurel crown, as "poet and courageous," from the Emperor Maximilian in 1517 before an assembly of princes and noblemen. As the three foremost living bards in England the writer designates Mr. Swinburne, Mr. William Morris, and Sir Edwin Arnold. To the first of them, he thinks, all in all, the palm is to be awarded beyond doubt. Mr. Gladstone himself acknowledged this paramount title some years ago, when he placed Robert Browning, who was then still living, next to Tennyson, and together with Browning, Mr. Swinburne. Discussing Mr. Swinburne's lyrical and dramatic productions, and referring to the series of his critical essays, Mr. Karl Blind dwells on the spirit of freedom and the civic courage with which the poet has expressed himself on public affairs. His earliest "Poems and Ballads," he says, which bear the mark of a passionate glow, are throughout kept in the noblest form. The writer then describes the difficulties with which, under present political circumstances, the appointment of a poet laureate seems to be surrounded. On principle he believes the abolition of the office might well be advocated in our days, though he would advocate it from a motive different to the one which actuates a political party unable to come forward with a candidate of such signal merit as that which attaches to Mr. Swinburne.

EMILE ZOLA, Francois Coppee, and a number o other literary folk have been asked to give thei opinions on the late dynamite explosion in Paris. M. Zola's theory is curious; he declares that as the poor are necessarily nearly always the victims of such attempts, the dynamitard is either a knave or a fool. On the whole, the author of "La Debacle" is profoundly pessimistic, and believes that the world will remain much the same, notwithstanding all attempts at its amelioration, and he declares that Leibnitz's famous sentence, "All is for the best in the best of worlds," really meant that humanity could not exist were there fewer iniquities, fewer griefs, and fewer clamities. Francois Coppee takes a more cheerful view of the case, but seems profoundly astonished at those who think they will be able to achieve any permanent results by means of such rough and foolish engines.

A SAD account of M. Guy de Maupassant's hallucinations is forwarded by a Paris correspondent, who, however, sees in them some evidences of improvement in the author's mental condition, inasmuch as they indicate some consciousness on his own part of his brain trouble. He asks what has chased away his ideas. Sometimes he fancies that they come back to him in the shape of butterflies of different forms, colours and sizes. The black butterflies signify that friends have died, and that others are in mourning. The pink ones tell him to cheer up, the yellow ones bid him still hope for glory, and blue ones assure him that he is not to suppose the fount of poesy is entirely dried up. Green butterflies are regarded as messengers who have come to tell him to go and stay in the gorunds of the asylum where he is lodged. He sometimes starts up to hunt these butterflies, and spends hours in trying to catch them. The exercise he thus takes does him more good than anything else. This hallucination of the sight is, however, thought by some specialists a bad symptom. The butterflies may be heralds of brain paralysis.

THE "Executioner of High Works," as the French call the man who presides over the guillotine, is having a bad time of it in consequence of the Anarchist threats. M. Deibler resides in the Rue Vicq d' Azir, but he is looking out for apartments elsewhere as his fellow-lodgers have threatened their landlord that they will leave. Several eligible places to let have been visited by M. Deibler lately, but the mention of his name has generally been sufficient to ensure his being shown the door. At length he found some apartments to suit him in the Rue Michol-Bizt, at a rental of about £30 sterling per annum. He was referred to M. Clément, who inherited the house jointly with some brothers, and who, as the rooms had remained unlet for a long time, was delighted to be able to announce to his co-heirs that a tenant who was prepared to pay a good sum had at last been found. The name of Deibler conveyed nothing to him, for, he says, he never reads the newspapers. The lease was signed, but on its being shown to the brothers the truth was suspected. M. Clement called on M. Deibler. "Are you the executioner?" he asked him. "Yes," said the other, in a surly tone of voice. "Then you cannot have the rooms" was the rejoinder. But the lease was signed and M. Deibler was not to be trifled with. Successive offers of 500 and 1,000 francs compensation for breach of contract failed to move him, and there at present the matter stands. The concierge, meanwhile, is troubled about a gratuity of 20 francs, which M. Deibler gave her as a "denier a Dieu" (a customary gift by an in-coming tenant to the hall-keeper), as she declares she does not like to take out a post-office order payable to the "red man."

## THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM ON INDIAN POLITICS.

THROUGH our Madras correspondent the Maharaja of Vizianagram wires to us:—

Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff said, before he laid down the sceptre of the Southern Presidency, that the best form of Government is that in which the rulers and the ruled are of one mind. Referring to the Eastern Aryans as a body representing the whole of the Indian nation, the Marquis of Dufferin traced the want of solidarity as a rift in the lute of their agitational organisations in India. And at this moment there are in this country three questions of paramount importance regarding which this oneness of mind should exist between the Government and the people. The first is to expedite the successful issue of the policy of strengthening India's Northern and North-Western frontier by augmenting, adequately to the occasion, the ordinary millitary strength of the Imperial Army, which resulting in suitable task seems to be nothing but the logical sequel of the policy of our scientific frontier; and for the efficient carrying out of this most arduous task, now, as in the future, the Empire at large undoubtedly is greatly indebted to the present Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief as the head and the arm of our Indian Empire—and the impending delegation of their authority, in the natural course of events, must necessarily be looked upon, at this juncture, with apprehension and as abortive. And the same reasons that led to a desirable prolongation of Lord Roberts's command, prevail, even more so, to necessitate the prolongation of our present Viceroy's brilliant tenure of office; for however able, and so, no doubt, they are his successors will prove, still that they will have to get into touch with all that their able predecessors so well conceived and constructed—as well as with the personnel—in all the various important departments under them and with the various feudatories and the influential aristocracy of the country which is the base that supports the fabric of this glorious Empire. The second is the coming reform of our Legislative Councils, the success of which, I, for one, would venture to attribute to the persistent labour of the educated classes scattered over India. And the third question is the completion of rapid and direct communication between Calcutta and Madras by the East Coast Railway, for the practical initiation of which the claim of Mr. H. G. Turner, no doubt, is borne in mind by the Government and the people, with their nameless coming generations, with approbation and gratitude. That there is no subject of greater real importance at the present time, other than the three above mentioned is a self-evident fact. Yet the same to prove, it is sufficient to state, that even the recent Viceregal tour in the Southern Presidency no topic foreign to the three already referred to, seems to have had equal claim on his Excellency's attention, nor was any question of equal magnitude put before his Excellency in the many addresses with which he was hailed and hemmed in at once while he was either here or in the neighbouring important Native States. While it is so, yet it is nevertheless true that a subject, which cannot for a moment be compared in importance and universality with any one of these three, viz., the Jury question, has been pushed to the front and engrosses the attention of the public—not only this, but owing to a want of tact, patience, and a sense of public decorum, the agitation, anon degenerating into mere deafening declamation, bids fair to prove self-destructive—to be a remedy worse than the disease. The *Pioneer* of the 2nd December, after suggesting our first and dominant duty by praising the wisdom that guided the selection of Sir George White to be the Commander-in-Chief, and claiming the gratitude of the country for England on account of it, seems to be at a loss what to say about the hysterical hoity—toity "shoot! kill, murder, shooting Sir Charles Elliot is no crime." It does not bear repetition to say that abuse is no argument, nor are demonstrations, such as those of Trafalgar Square, calculated to facilitate dispassionate discussions. Abuse, as the outcome of ignorance and the precursor of ruffianism, had its death-knell sounded in Europe so long ago as the Berlin Treaty: when the most powerful nations of the world gave tangible proof, whether intentionally or not, that they admitted the superiority of brain force to that of mere muscles. Now, in this sphere of brain force our Indian nation has never held an inferior place. Our ancient civilisation, as demonstrated by our literary superiority in the great works of Panini, Budha and others, amply bears out this contention. Shall we then be false to our traditions and wilfully divorce our indubitable right to cope with the world at large on the platform of intellect, and sacrifice our only ancient prestige, by initiating the old-passioned preference for muscular force! Such a course must appear leading to madness, precipitating as it does the ruin of our good name, particularly so when we remember that, to say nothing of advanced accidental nations, we should be utterly unable to cope even with our Mahomedan brethren in India. That reason is to be met by reason, and force by force, seems to be the arithmetical law of contention. It being so, we must not take the intiative by confounding an insertion of a paragraph in the *Gazette of India*, from every side possible, plainly seen to have been intended with the very best of motives to remedy an obvious subversion of law, with an actual act such as deportation to Siberia or to the Andaman Islands! This kind of translation of persons condemned unheard, if it ever took place in India, in the view of some, might have justified, terms like "Shoot! Kill!" but here we were called upon to aid justice by confronting the evils brought home to our jury system, and we cannot have a better opportunity than now when Sir Charles Elliot is our Lieutenant-Governor for an impartial adjustment of the question. For I can say most emphatically that he is most just, upright and painstaking ruler, and perhaps for his ability has no peer in the realm. Only a few years ago he gave the munificent donation of Rs. 25,000 from his private purse to a native institution in Calcutta. What other Lieutenant-Governor has acted with such generosity towards the Native of Calcutta, the richest city of the richest District in the Empire? I appeal to the many who, like myself, can bear testimony to the unselfish manner in which Sir Charles Elliot has oft-times gone out of his way to perform acts of kindness to people, even comparative strangers to him. The object of freedom of speech, and rhetoric, is persuasion; unless we disarm opposition, persuasion lies mutilated. To show impotent wrath, while coveting and enjoying liberty of speech both on the platform and in the Press, is not heroic, as Carlyle's Heroes are heroic, but betrays us to be pusillanimous. When Alexander the Great, preaching to his Legions, to the number of 30,000 armed men, alone as he was, perceiving symptoms of rebellion, said: "If you do not lay down your arms I shall call you rebels;" and they instantly obeyed him. For, "their good name," the immortal part of man, they valued more highly than the trumpery and transitory largesse of this world. The Hindoos already have the character of being meek and pensive. It is our patrimonial boast to be an ever loyal and dispassionate nation, and I hope our leaders, both Europeans and Natives alike, and specially Natives, look with unmistakeable displeasure and pity on these infringements of our only inheritance, setting their face sternly against such sanguinary ebullitions, and will come forward, and by word and deed guarantee the employment in future of none but peaceful modes of agitation and thereby save us from all apprehension of a repetition of the "Press Gagging Act." In conclusion, I would entreat my countrymen to remember that nearly two centuries of mutilation, assassination, and a host of other such physical demonstrations did not do for Ireland what one great oration of the "Grand Old Man" did almost in two and a-half hours for Home Rule and the Emerald Isle. Nay, I venture to go further and say all the lives that have been spent and the struggles that have been endured, have failed to attain the object that great statesman had in view. On the contrary, History tells us plainly that to this day, war and demonstrations of physical force are but impeding and handicapping the labours of intellectual man.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th December, 1892.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32nd deg., Fah | 29·743 |
| Temperature of the Air | 76·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 69·2 |
| Dew Point | 67·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·797 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 7·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 83·9 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 69·3 |
| General Directions of Wind | E. ENE, WNW, NW, N. |
| Movements of Wind in 24 hours* | 169 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 74·1 |

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 72·5 |
| 10 a.m. | 76·7 |
| 2 p.m. | 82·4 |
| 4 p.m. | 80·8 |

"MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## LIEUT.-GEN

## INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL WINTER RICE CROP.

THE following is second note on the Bengal winter Rice Crop of 1892 based on District Officers Reports received from 1st to 15th November :—

Character of the season.—The rainfall of the monsoon of 1892, month by month, has been as follows :—

In May, the rainfall was above the average in East and North Bengal, and less than the normal in the rest of these Provinces. In June, rain was deficient except in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and some districts of the Patna Division. In July, the rainfall was abnormally heavy in most districts of the Rajshahi Division, normal or slightly in excess of the normal in the districts of the Chota Nagpur, Bhagalpur and Patna Divisions, and in the 24-Parganas, Dacca and Chittagong, and deficient in the rest of these Provinces. In August, it was singularly deficient throughout the country, except in South Bhagalpur and the districts of the Patna Division, and in Dinajpur, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri, in which the fall was considerably above the normal. The deficiency was still greater in September, when with the exception of Chitagong, Orissa, Balasore, and Singhbhum, all the districts had much less than the normal fall, the greatest deficiency having occurred in North and South Bihar and in the districts of the Rajshahi Division.

Area cultivated.—The normal area under bhadoi crops is only approximately known. The total of the district returns appended to this note comes to 15,836,412 acres. The total area cultivated last year was probably less than the normal as the season was unfavourable, while in 1892 the season having been much more favourable, the area cultivated was probably equal to or in excess of the normal, although according to the figures returned by District Officers it is shown to be me somewhat less than the normal. This total area shown under bhadoi corps in 1892 is 15,805,493 acres. This estimate so far as Bengal and Orissa are concerned, relates chiefly to the early rice crop, though other crops, especially jute, are included, and so far as Bihar and Chota Nagpur are concerned, relates chiefly to the maize and millet crops, though other crops, especially bhadoi paddy, are included. Separate estimates of the jute crop were published at the beginning of July and at the end of August.

Outturn.—The tendency of the cultivators, and in a less degree of reporting officers, is to understate the crops ; and it will be seen from the appended statement that in only 16 out of 45 districts from which returns have been received are the corps said to come up to or exceed a full average crop. But 27 out of the 45 districts report a better crop than that of last year, and 7 report equal crops.

The districts which report crops worse than last year are the 5 districts of the Burdwan Division and the 3 districts of Orissa, the 24-Parganas, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Singhbhum. The crop does not seem to have quite fulfilled its promise in the Eastern Districts on account of excessive rain and flood. But North Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the Chittagong district had generally excellent crops. The outturn of the " bhadoi" crops for the whole province in 1891 was estimated in the final report published on 5th December 1891 as 12 annas, or about 3/4ths of an average crop. It is probable that the outturn of the present year for the whole province has been 16 annas or a full average crop.

BENGAL BHADOI CROPS.

The final Note on the Bhadoi crops, 1892 is as follows :—

Character of the season.—The yield of the rain crops known as the bhadoi crop is, so far as the early rice is concerned, determined by the rainfall in April to September, and especially by the rainfall from the middle of May onwards. In April, showers heavier than the normal, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, fell throughout these Provinces. In May, the rainfull was above the average in East and North Bengal, and less than the normal in the rest of these Provinces. In June, rain was deficient except in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and some districts of the Patna Division. In July, the rainfall was abnormally heavy in most districts of the Rajshahi Division, normal or slightly in excess of the normal in the districts of the Chota Nagpur, Bhagalpur, and Patna Divisions, and in the 24-Parganas, Dacca and Chittagong, and deficient in the rest of these Provinces. In August, it was singularly deficient throughout the country, except in South Bhagalpur and the districts of the Patna Division, and in Dinajpur, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri, in which the fall was considerably above the normal. The deficiency was still greater in September, when, with the exception of Chittagong, Orissa, Balasore, and Singhbhum, all the districts had much less than the normal fall, the greatest deficiency having occurred in North and South Bihar and in the districts of the Rajshahi Division.

Area cultivated.—The normal area under bhadoi crops is only approximately known. The total of the district returns appended to this note comes to 15,836,412 acres. The total area cultivated last year was probably less than the normal as the season was unfavourable, while in 1892 the season having been much more favourable, the area cultivated was probably equal to or in excess of the normal, although according to the figures returned by District Officers it is shown to be me somewhat less than the normal. This total area shown under bhadoi corps in 1892 is 15,805,493 acres. This estimate so far as Bengal and Orissa are concerned, relates chiefly to the early rice crop, though other crops, especially jute, are included, and so far as Bihar and Chota Nagpur are concerned, relates chiefly to the maize and millet crops, though other crops, especially bhadoi paddy, are included. Separate estimates of the jute crop were published at the beginning of July and at the end of August.

Outturn.—The tendency of the cultivators, and in a less degree of reporting officers, is to understate the crops ; and it will be seen from the appended statement that in only 16 out of 45 districts from which returns have been received are the corps said to come up to or exceed a full average crop. But 27 out of the 45 districts report a better crop than that of last year, and 7 report equal crops.

The districts which report crops worse than last year are the 5 districts of the Burdwan Division and the 3 districts of Orissa, the 24-Parganas, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Singhbhum. The crop does not seem to have quite fulfilled its promise in the Eastern Districts on account of excessive rain and flood. But North Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the Chittagong district had generally excellent crops. The outturn of the " bhadoi" crops for the whole province in 1891 was estimated in the final report published on 5th December 1891 as 12 annas, or about 3/4ths of an average crop. It is probable that the outturn of the present year for the whole province has been 16 annas or a full average crop.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending December 10, as compared with the statement of December 3, 1892 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Dec. 3. Rs. | Dec. 10. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 36,50,000 | 36,50,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 49,40,929 | 53,44,819 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 24,24,540 | 24,86,140 |
| Other Deposits | 5,12,60 589 | 4,95,47,329 |
| Post Bills | 6,851 | 4,851 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 39,72,846 | 33,26,126 |
| Rs. .. | 7,59,60,715 | 7,43,71,465 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities. | 1,12,71,039 | 1,12,64,473 |
| Cash Credits on do. do. | 70,70,092 | 71,36,194 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 61,71,177 | 61,62,786 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 241 | 999 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,25,84,077 | 1,32,28,138 |
| Stamps, &c. | 17,538 | 17,928 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,562 | | |
| Applied in reduction .. 2,85,000 | 3,92,562 | 3,92,562 |
| Bullion | 5,34,559 | 71,837 |
| Cash Balances with other banks. | 4,61,640 | 5,80,838 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 3,71,57,800 | 3,55,16,010 |
| Rs. .. | 7,59,60,715 | 7,43,71,464 |

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

The directors of the East Indian Railway Company recommend a dividend of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, and deferred annuity capital class D, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 2 per cent. for the half-year.

The directors of the Indian and General Investment Trust (Limited) have declared interim dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the cumulative preference and deferred stocks for the six months to Oct. 31, payable on Dec. 11.

The report of the Bengal and Norh Western Railway Company (Limited) for the half-year ended June 30 states that the total net earnings of the joint undertaking for the half-year amounted to 19,04,002, rs. against 19,05,857 rs. for the corresponding half of 1891. Of this amount the company's share is 10,76,530 rs. against 10,39,912 rs., which has been brought home at an exchange of 1s. 3d., against 1s. 4d. After certain adjustments and bringing forward the balance from last accounts, the sum available for dividend is 65,2011. The directors recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year, free of Indian, but subject to English, income tax, which will absorb 64,350l., leaving 851l. to be carried forward. The board have reason to believe that the negotiations with the Secretary of State for completing the metre gauge connection with the Rohilkhund Kumaon and Rajputana Railways, which have been so long in progress, are likely to be terminated shortly in favour of the company. Pending the receipt of official intimation to this effect, the board have to postpone the question of raising additional capital. In the meantime the funds immediately required have been provided by temporary loans.

The accounts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30, having been passed by Government, the directors propose a dividend, payable in January next, on the capital stock at the rate of 1l. 2s. 6d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year.

The report of the directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Limited) for the half-year ended June 30, 1892, states that the total gross revenue receipts were 20,59,024rs., equivalent at the mean rate of exchange obtained for the Secretary of State's bills in the half-year—namely, 1s. 5·0524d. to the rupee—to nominally 210,230l., against 32,03,374rs. in the corresponding half of 1891, equal at the then applicable rate of exchange of 1s. 6·9764d. to the rupee to nominally 253,280l. The Kolhapur State Railway returns, amounting to 44,571 rs., are not included in the foregoing figures. The small comparative decrease, 12,031 rs. out of 11,34,124 rs. in receipts, notwithstanding the increase in numbers of 42,964 from third class passengers may be assigned to the scarcity prevalent in the districts served by this company having reduced the means of agriculturists. On the Southern Mahratta line, where the scarcity was severe, there was a decrease both in numbers and receipt. On the Mysore Railway there was an increase in both. There has been a decrease in the quantity of public merchandise lifted of about 18 per cent., and in receipts of about 13 per cent. The railway has been worked at 72 per cent. of the gross earnings, against 63·93 in the corresponding half of 1891. The increase in maintenance, 55,482 rs., is caused largely by heavy charges for watering arrangements rendered necessary from failure of wells ; by more renewals of sleepers ; by numerous minor works costing less than 2,000 rs. each, and by carriage of more materials for repairs. The company's quarter share of the net receipts of the two railways for the half-year amounted to 1,99,879 rs., and has realised 12,176l., to which has to be added 642l. received from interest on investments after deduction of English income-tax. This enables the directors to replace in the reserve fund the sum authorised by the shareholders at the last meeting to be taken from it, and also to invest for the credit of the same account 4,187l. by the purchase of 4,300l. India Three per Cent. stock, leaving a floating balance of 99l. The directors recommend a dividend of 5s. per cent. for the current half-year, in addition to the interest of 1l. 15s. per cent. due from Government, making the payment on Jan. 2 next 2l. per cent., subject to English income-tax. The Board recommend the appointment of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R. E., as an additional director.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China was held on the 24th ult. at the offices, Old Broad Street, Mr. J. N. Ellen in the chair, " for the purpose of receiving the reports of the committee appointed at the last meeting and of passing such resolutions as may be then proposed for carrying out and giving effect to the recommendations of such committee." The chairman reminded them that at the last half-yearly meeting, on Oct. 18, a resolution was passed in favour of reconstructing the bank, and appointing a committee of shareholders to confer with the directors as to the best means for carrying out the reconstruction and obtaining the necessary additional capital. The committee had made two reports, which had been forwarded to the shareholders, and he would ask Mr. Samuel Montagu, who was a member of the committee, to make such remarks as he might consider necessary in bringing forward the recommendations of the committee. It might, however, be convenient if he informed the meeting of the result of the appeal which had been made to the shareholders to take up the B shares to which they would be entitled under the scheme of reconstruction, and to what extent the appeal which had been made to the shareholders to subscribe for additional capital in the form of A shares had also been responded to. The capital stock of the company was represented by 30,000 shares, of which about 1,000 were held abroad, and from the holders of which there had not been time to receive replies. In regard to the other 29,000, they had received assents to take up B shares to the number of 25,894, and assents were coming in from day to day. They considered this result very satisfactory and encouraging. With reference to the A shares, they had had acceptances to the extent of 6,838 shares. They thought there was every reasonable ground to hope that when the prospectus was issued and the bank was formally launched the public would come in and subscribe for these shares, that existing shareholders would take up a larger number than they had already consented to take, and that those shareholders who had so far held back would also come in. There was thus reasonable ground for hoping that the additional capital required to float the bank successfully would be forthcoming.

## MRS. PARNELL'S AFFAIRS.

A STATEMENT of the affairs of Mrs. Katharine Parnell, of 10, Walsingham-terrace, West Brighton, widow of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., was issued by the Official Receiver of Brighton Bankruptcy district, on Wednesday (Nov. 23). The gross liabilities are estimated at 7,431l. 11s. 6d., of which 6,869l. 11s. 6d. is expected to rank ; the assets are estimated to produce 4,825l., thus leaving a deficiency of 2,044l. 11s. 6d. unsecured. The creditors represent 6,620l. 17s. 6d. ; fully secured, 517l. ; contingent liabilities, 120l. ; creditors for rent, recoverable by distress, 73l. 10s. ; creditors for rates, taxes, wages, &c., payable in full, 81l. 4s. ; and sheriff's charges, 19l. The assets include cash at bankers', 2,300l. cash in hand, 400l. ; furniture, 300l. ; dividends 200l. ; life interests, valued at two years' purchase, 1,320l., 150l., and 200l., total, 4,870l.—from which has to be deducted 45l. for distrainable rent preferential rates, taxes, wages, sheriff's charges, &c., leaving a deficiency of 2,044l. 11s. 6d. The alleged cause of failure is stated to be "loss of income consequent upon the death of Mrs. Wood." The Official Receiver in the course of his observations, says the receiving order was made on Nov 2, 1892, on the debtor's own petition. The debtor was married in 1867 to Captain O'Shea, and two settlements were executed—one of property in Ireland belonging to Captain O'Shea and another of property in which the debtor was interested, and which is now represented by the sum of 4,200l. There is also a covenant to bring into the settlement any property exceeding in value 100l. to which the debtor might become entitled after marriage. The debtor states that the Irish property was unproductive, and they were dependent to a large extent upon the bounty of her aunt, Mrs. Wood, of Eltham. Mrs. Wood died in May, 1889, leaving the whole of her property, amounting to about 140,000l., to the debtor. The will, however, was disputed by other members of the family, and litigation ensued, but it was March, 1892, before the action was ripe for trial and then a compromise was effected by which the property was equally divided between the debtor and other litigants. In consequence of that action, with the exception of interest under the marriage settlement the debtor was without means after Mrs. Wood's death, in May, 1889, and money was borrowed and charges given on the income in order to carry on the litigation. In the meantime Captain O'Shea commenced divorce proceedings against the debtor, and obtained a decree nisi in November, 1890 ; there was then application to vary the settlements and terms were eventually arranged by which the debtor's interest in Captain O'Shea's property was extinguished and the remainder was again divided—a life interest in one moiety to Captain O'Shea and a life interest in the other to the debtor, and then to children of the marriage. The net result of this is that the debtor has a life interest in the sum of about 25,000l., at present invested at 2½ per cent. In addition to this, the debtor has a life interest in leasehold property at Wonersh lodge, at present producing 75l. per annum, and also a life interest in a further sum of 1,051l., producing about 100l. per annum. The debtor married Mr. C. S. Parnell in June, 1891, but that gentleman died suddenly in the October following intestate, and although the debtor has an interest in his estate, it is doubtful whether anything will accrue from that source ; it is charged to secure a loan of 517l. The contingent liability referred to in the above statement is a liability in respect of a house at Bletchlingley, of which the debtor is tenant.

## TRIAL BY JURY IN BENGAL.

THOSE friends of the native Indian who would persuade us that he is crushed by a malevolent despotism are now provided with a fresh grievance. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., and Mr. Caine have explained how the voiceless millions of Hindostan have been exploited for the benefit of the foreigner, who has even encouraged drunkenness and the opium habit for the sake of an enhanced revenue. The orators of the National Congress and the patriots of the vernacular press have described the shameless endeavours of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy to thwart the aspirations of a rising nationality for representative government and other advantages enjoyed by the Aryans of the West. And now it is reported, by telegram from Calcutta, that the local administration proposes to curtail, if not to abolish, trial by jury. As the orders of Government have clearly excited no little commotion on the spot, where there is an obvious inclination to appeal to public opinion in England, it may be as well to throw further light on the state of affairs. It should be understood in the first case that trial by jury is by no means common in India. It is only resorted to in certain limited areas and in the case of certain offences. During the latest twelvemonth for which returns are available some 309,000 offences were reported and over 263,000 persons were brought up for trial in the Bengal Presidency. The number of trials by jury was only 285. The assumption, therefore, that the administration of criminal justice in the Presidency has been completely upset and revolutionised is incompatible with known facts. What has really been done is to still further limit the operation of a procedure which has never been generally adopted. A few of the more heinous offences, which in some districts of Bengal have until now been tried by juries, will in future not be so tried. Whatever may be said by those who profess to represent Indian public opinion, the alteration is neither far-reaching nor momentous. The notion that the intelligent Bengalee has been deprived by a ruthless edict of what has hitherto been his cherished palladium, his one safeguard against the overbearing tyranny of his Anglo-Saxon rulers, will not bear scrutiny. Criminals will still be tried, occasionally, by juries ; and as some offences will be added to the list of those tried in this way while others are removed therefrom, it is quite possible that trial by jury will be as frequent as before.

At the same time it remains to be proved that any alteration was required in criminal procedure. On the face of it there are strong objections to anything of the kind. It has been truly said that in a country like India, a country despotically governed, frequent tampering with the law, whether the institution interfered with be good or evil, is a sign to the people of the fickle temper of the despot. It is true, no doubt, that Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, regards trial by jury as most unsuitable to Indian conditions. It appears, moreover, that a majority of the officials serving under him are more or less of the same opinion. The Lieutenant-Governor declares that if the result of thirty years' experince could have been foreseen, no advocate would have been found for introducing this Western institution into the country. Yet more solid reasons than this must be adduced to justify the policy of tinkering ; and it is not easy to discover such reasons. Juries will at times administer doubtful justice in England ; it is hardly wonderful if they are occasionally at fault in Bengal. A reference to official returns elicits the fact that in the course of one year the sessions judges approved of the verdit of the Bengal jury in 230 out of 285 trials. In twenty cases a reference to the High Court was deemed advisable, and in thirteen out of these twenty cases the verdict of the jury was reversed. There would not seem to have been any alarming miscarriage of justice. Where the verdict of a jury is patently wrong or perverse, the High Court can set it aside. We need not disguise the fact that of late years there has been rather an alarming increase of crime in Bengal. The number of murders in a twelvemonth rose from 319 to 360. There has been what the official reports calls a remarkable recrudescence of dacoity, or gang robbery. Some people may be surprised to learn, too, that Lynch law is frequently resorted to in certain parts of Bengal. A housebreaker caught in the act has but a faint chance of escaping with his life. A pilfering rustic was slowly beaten to death by his fellow-villagers. A local bully who, for some offence or other, had been sent to prison by a sessions judge, and released on appeal by the High Court, was waylaid while coming home and murdered. The murderers set up a skilful *alibi* and got off scot-free. But there is nothing to show that either these particular cases or the increase of crime generally can be connected in any way with the alleged failure of the jury system. Adequate proofs of this failure are awaited with some interest.

What will perhaps strike the English reader as the oddest feature of the situation is the off-hand manner in which alterations can be made in criminal procedure in India—alterations which, though not to be regarded as revolutionary or extensive, are nevertheless sufficiently striking to arouse opposition in the country and more than a faint interest in England. Surely there were ways of preparing public opinion, if not of conciliating it. The measures now resolved on have been contemplated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his advisers for the past two years and more ; yet the public hears nothing till the orders are actually in the *Gazette*. There are often, in a country like India, measures of state which need to be carried out with promptitude and decision, and without even a pretence of deferring to the popular voice. Nor is it always easy to ascertain beforehand what will be thought and said of a new departure till the reform is in operation. It may be added that the Bengal Government should be very careful just now to avoid any needless irritation of public opinion. Sir Charles Elliott is committed to a policy which will provoke, and is already provoking, the hottest opposition in Bengal. The revenue survey of Behar is regarded with angry suspicion and dislike by an influential class of the community : and it will tax the strength and resources of his Government to the utmost to conduct it to a successful issue.—*St. James's Gazette.*

With reference to the above subject, Mr. Frederic Pincott writes to us as follows :—

Sir,—I have no intention to discuss this thorny question, but in addition to mere *opinions* it may be as well to state the simple *facts*, and leave them to the judgment of the intelligent. The following are the actual figures taken from the Administration Reports of the seven districts affected by the recent order.

| Year. | Cases Tried by Jury. | Verdict Approved by Judge. | Opinion not expressed. | Verdict Disapproved. Wholly | Partly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | 344 | 292 | — | 33 | 19 |
| 1884 | 346 | 263 | 14 | 46 | 23 |
| 1885 | 348 | 282 | — | 35 | 31 |
| 1886 | 284 | 239 | — | 29 | 16 |
| 1887 | 339 | 263 | — | 33 | 43 |
| 1888 | 305 | 240 | — | 39 | 26 |
| 1889 | 298 | 233 | 1 | 25 | 25 |
| 1890 | 285 | 230 | — | 33 | 22 |
| Totals. | 2,537 | 2,044 | 15 | 273 | 205 |

It thus appears that out of a total of 2,537 trials by jury 2,044 were approved by the sessions judges, and 273 were wholly, and 205 partly disapproved of. Of the verdicts disapproved, only 125 went to the High Court, and of these 47 were upheld, 67 were reversed, 3 were modified, and 8 were sent back for re-trial. The 67 verdicts reversed by the High Court amount to about 2 per cent.

THE Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, who was sentenced to four years' penal servitude at the Wells Assizes in 1891, before Mr. Justice Cave, died on Friday morning (Nov. 18) at Portland Prison. The convict, who was formerly an inspector of work-house schools succeeded in obtaining by false pretences the sum of £16,000 from various persons, principally those connected with work-houses, on the ground that he was able to invest their hard-earned savings at a high rate of interest, instead of which he appropriated the money to his own use. At his trial he pleaded guilty to no fewer than six indictments. After his conviction he was incarserated in various convict prisons, being transferred to Portland in August last. There he was not set to hard manual labour, such as working in the quarries, but lighter employment was found for him within the walls of the prison. Confinement, prison diet, and gloomy surroundings, however, told their tale upon him, and he gradually broke down, both mentally and bodily, until, on the 1st of this month, he was admitted into the infirmary. He received every attention and kindness, but, in spite of all that medical skill could do, he expired on Friday, at the age of fifty-five, from syncope. It is said that as a convict his conduct was good.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## A PARSEE CO-RESPONDENT.

IN the Divorce Court on Thursday, 24th ult., the case of " Booth v. Booth and Kothari " came on for hearing. This was a petition by the husband praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with the co-respondent, a Parsee. This was denied and cruelty pleaded by the respondent.

Mr. Charles Mortimer Booth said he was married to the respondent at All Saints' Church, Southport, on April 27, 1882, and after that they resided at Haslemere, Eccles, near Manchester. He was a salesman in the establishment of Alderman Windsor at Manchester. His salary was about 500l. per annum. Matters went on happily until after the second child was born, when the respondent became very violent. She had a private income of her own, about 200l. He never interfered with that income except on one occasion, when, under great provocation, she called his income a paltry pittance. She had in the most unkind way told him he was nothing more than a common salesman. In September, 1887, Mrs. Booth went on a visit to her mother. On her return she was greatly excited, as she said no one had met her at the railway-station. A quarrel ensued, and it was alleged that the respondent struck him. He first met Kothari at Manchester in 1891. He was a shipper at Kurrachee, and was in Manchester to learn the business. When he (Kothari) was staying at the Prince of Wales' Hotel, at Southport, he invited him to his house at Southport. Mrs. Booth went to a ball at Southport. The petitioner did not go, but he knew the co-respondent Kothari was there. He was not aware that the respondent had studied theosophy. He had done all in his power for the comfort of the respondent, and he had never in his life threatened her or held his fist in her face. In cross-examination, the petitioner denied that he had ever told the respondent's brother that his sister had threatened to poison herself and children. He said he did not wish to have another Mrs. Maybrick's case in his house. He had no suspicion that anything improper had taken place between the respondent and Kothari until between the 2nd and 9th December, 1891.

Letters were read from Mrs. Booth indignantly denying the misconduct and pleading for an interview in which to convince her husband of her innocence, as she was sure, she said, she could do.

Miss Mabel Swift said she was now a probationor at the Jenny Lind Infirmary, Norwich. She went to Mr. and Mrs. Booth, as mother's help, in November, 1890. She first saw Mr. Kothari shortly after that time. Towards the end of January he began to visit very frequently at Iddesleigh House, the residence of the Booths. He and Mrs. Booth used to be together alone in the smoking-room. He was also in the habit of calling about three o'clock in the afternoon and remaining until six or seven o'clock alone in the smoking-room with Mrs. Booth. She had known him to visit both morning and afternoon in the same day. These visits occurred while Mr. Booth was away at business. On one occasion Mr. Kothari stayed until after the servants and the witness had gone to bed. Mr. Booth was not at home that night. One morning the witness saw Mr. Kothari enter Mrs. Booth's bedroom.

The examination-in-chief of Miss Mabel Swift was continued by Mr. Bargrave Deane. Witness handed in a ground plan showing the stairs, Mrs. Booth's bedroom, and the sitting-room, in order to indicate the line of sight from the stairs to the bedroom in which she saw Mrs. Booth and Mr. Kothari. On the day to which she referred Mrs. Booth did not join them at luncheon, but went out with Mr. Kothari. On August 3 Mrs. Booth, the witness, and the children went to Windermere. Mr. Booth suggested that he should visit them at the end of the week, but Mrs. Booth scouted the suggestion as ridiculous. Mrs. Hordern and Miss Susan Hordern were also at Windermere and living near Mrs. Booth. On one occasion she saw the respondent and co-respondent walking together at Windermere ; she believed Mr. Kothari came more than once in the morning to take Mrs. Booth out. From Windermere witness, the children, and Mr. Booth went to the hotel at Buxton, Mrs. Booth going to Iddesleigh House, South port, whither she was followed early in September by the others. The children were taken ill, and there was only one servant in the house. On one occasion she was called in by Mr. Booth when his wife was hysterical. She accompanied Mrs. Booth upstairs and on Mr. Booth's step being heard Mrs. Booth pressed witness's hand and cried, " He's coming, he's coming. " Mr. Booth, however, did not enter. Mr. Booth, during the time she was in the house behaved to his wife in every way as a husband and gentleman should do. On one occasion Mrs. Booth picked up a razor and said " This will just do for me." There was no truth in the statement that Mr. Booth had been seen coming out of her bedroom, or that she left them because of Mr. Booth's attentions to her. She never heard of it before. She left because Mrs. Booth said her husband was in money difficulties.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C. ; She had no feeling against Mrs. Booth. Did you ever tell the children in the hearing of a Miss Jaffreys that their mother was a nasty, mean old thing, and did not care for them ?—No, never. Mr. Booth had never reflected upon his wife's sanity to witness, nor did he ask her to come and look at " this mad woman" when Mrs. Booth was hysterical. Miss Hordern was not a frequent visitor at Iddesleigh. The windows there commanded a view of Mrs. Hordern's house. Mr. Kothari was in the habit of addressing Mrs. Booth as " mother" and also Mrs. Hordern.

Cross-examined by Sir E. Clarke : Mrs. Hordern and Miss Hordern did not often visit Mrs. Booth, but she went to her mother's house almost daily. The houses were distant about three minutes' walk. On one occasion at Iddesleigh Mrs. Booth told her that Mr. Kothari and her sister Susan were in the smoking-room, and added that a third person was not always welcome. This was after Christmas when Mr. Kothari visited Buxton at the same time as Miss Hodern. On other occasions she knew of their riding out together at Southport. Mr. Kothari often stayed to supper when Mr. Booth was at home. Mrs. Hordern was not at Mrs. Booth's on the evening when Mr. Kothari stayed late. She left for Aldeney in January of this year she went to Iddesleigh, and was questioned about Mr. Kothari. Was that the first time that any suggestion had been made to you by anybody that there was anything wrong with Mrs. Booth ?—The servants had said something to me, but apart from that I had not heard anything. Mr. Booth had visited her father's house at Liverpool before that time, and asked her whether Mr. Kothari had been a frequent visitor at his house. When she went to Iddesleigh something was said which led her to suppose that Mr. Kothari and Mrs. Booth had gone off together by Mr. Booth or one of the other people.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr F Barrett, B | Capt J S G Manera, I S C |
| Mr D Aldridge, B | Capt W A M Wilson, I S C |
| Mr H J Oddie, B | Lt H McConaghey, I S C |
| Col F W Buller, M Cav | Lt F N Burton, I S C |
| Maj F S G Watkin, B Cav | Surg-Col C Sibthorpe |

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr A A Watson, B, 3 mos | Maj W G Vivian, B S C, 14 days |
| Mr O V Yates, B, 6 mos | |
| Mr H Tilly, B 9 mos | Maj D D Pryce, M S C, 4 mos |
| Mr J Traill, M, 3 mos | Capt R S Maclagan, till March 16 |
| Col J W Macdougall, B S C, 6 mos | |
| Col A Chaplin, M Inf, 9 mos | Lt G W Priestley, B 2 mos |
| Lt-Col A T S A Rind, C M G, B S C, 3 mos | Surg-Capt G Jameson, B, 6 mos |

PERMITTED TO RETIRE PRIOR TO DUTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr L C D Bean, B | Lt F D Grant, B S C |
| Capt R Baillie, Bo S C | Lt W J P Kaye, B S C |
| Capt W A D'Moaly, B S C | Lt H W Creddock, B S C |
| Capt A W Forbes, Bo S C | Lt H F Head, B R A |
| Capt A E Whistler, B S C | Surg-Capt T C Moore, M |
| Capt C B Judge, B S C | |

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 18.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Maj. A. G. Yaldwyn.

To be Majors.—Capt. and Bt.-Maj. R. E. D. Reilly. Capt. W. W. Lean, Capt. G. A. Money.

To be Captain.—Lt. C. E. Lloyd.

To be Lieutenants.—Lt. H. De V. Harvest, from the Royal Irish Fus. ; Lt. H. A. Vallings, from the Liverpool Regt. ; Second Lt. L. A. G. Hammer, from the West Riding Regt. ; Second Lt. C. A. R. Cocq, from the Leicestershire Regt. ; Second Lt. T. S. Tancred, from the 15th Hussars ; Second Lt. J. R. Darley, from the Gloucestershire Regt. ; Lt. A. E Dallas, from the Liverpool Regt. ; Second Lt. S. G Knox, from, Wiltshire Regt. ; Second Lt. E. W. Grimshaw, from the Royal Dublin Fus.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonels.—A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., A. Stephen, J. H. Newman, M.D.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel.—Surg Lt Col F. H. Blenkinsop.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.—Bring. Surg. Lt.-Col. D. E. Hughes, M.D.

To be Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel.—Surg. Lt.-Col. J. F Keith, M.D.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—Col. B. Sparks, Indian Staff Corps ; Surg. Col. J. C. Morice, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointments to the staff have been made by the Governments in India :—Maj. M. C. O'Connell, Royal Dublin Fus, to be inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay, vice Lt.-Col. W. W. James, whole tenure of the appointment has expired : Maj P. W. A. A. Milton, Yorkshire L. I., to be Station Staff Officer first class, Bombay Establishment, vice Maj C. V. B. Ruper, who has Resigned the appointment.

## FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

ON the 22nd of Nov. the Earl of Kimberley received deputation at the India Office to present a memorial on the question of female education in India, with special reference to the position of the High School for Native Girls in Poonah. The deputation was introduced by Sir W. Wedderburn, and included Lady Hobhouse, Miss Manning, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Sir W. Hunter, Mr. Justice Jardine, Miss Vakil, Bai Rakhmabai, and a considerable number of native gentlemen. Lord Kimberley was accompanied by Mr. George Russell, M.P.

The memorial to Lord Kimberley states that the responsibility of the Government of India with regard to female education was recognized by Sir Charles Wood in his educational despatch of July, 1854, and that this responsibility had been strongly urged by the Education Commission of 1882, and had then received the endorsement of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. While regretting that so small an amount had been spent by the Government of India on female education since 1854, the memorial recognizes the difficult and delicate nature of the task, and approves the policy which would to a certain extent leave the initiative, as regard higher female education, to representatives of the native community. But it is contended that the Government is not relieved by the action of the native community, from its responsibility of placing higher female education on a sound and permanent basis. Five or six years ago, on the initative of the Maharashtra Female Education Society, an efficient and well-conducted high school for native girls had been established as a Government institution in the city of Poonah. The Bombay Government now contemplated dimiuishing its contribution and reducing the school to the position of a private aided institution, and that step the managers of the school viewed with the greatest alarm. The prayer of the memorial is that more strenuous efforts may be made and larger grants allotted for the promotion of female education in India ; and in particular, looking to the importance of the Poona Native Girls' High School as a pioneer institution in the Deccan, and the good results obtained from its working, that the support hitherto given by the Government to that institution may be continued. Among the signatories to the memorial are—the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Hobhouse, Professor Max Muller, Sir M. Monier-Williams, Richard Temple, M.P., Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Sir Harry Verney, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Sir G. Birdwood, Sir W. Markby, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir Douglas Galton, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. M'Laren, M.P., Mr. Schwann, M.P., Lady Hobhouse, the Marchioness of Ripon, Miss Florence Nightingale, the Countess of Aberdeen, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Philippa Fawcett, Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lady Peile, Lady Markby, Lady Wedderburn, Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth (Principal, Lady Margaret's College, Oxford), Miss E. A. Manning, Miss Agnes Maitland (Principal, Somerville College, Oxford), Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B.A., Miss M. A. Eve (London School Board), Miss M. M. Eve, Miss R. Davenport-Hill, Miss F. Davenport-Hill, Miss M. A. Vakil, B.A., Bai Rakhmabai, Miss Cama, and Mrs. Percival.

Sir W. Wedderburn, in presenting the memorial, said that the deputation was representative of every race and part of India. The Poonah school had been established in 1884 by native initiative. The scheme had been received with the greatest enthusiasm, and in a few weeks over a lakh of rupees was subscribed to put it in operation. The Government, having been approached, agreed to open the school as a Government institution and to support a staff ; but they declined the request to guarantee that the school should be a Government institution for 25 year, though they promised that if the management were satisfactory they would not fail to give all reasonable support. The Bombay Government now desired, for the sake of economy, to make the school a private aided institution ; and to that proposal there was the greatest objection, because female education in India needed the solid protection of the Government until it was well rooted. The conditions attached by the Government to the continuance of the school as a Government institution were that the management should be satisfactory, and that every effort should be made to reduce the expense to the Government. Every year the reports on the school had been most satisfactory ; and the expense to the Government had practically been reduced from £900 to £400, because the Female Education Society had taken over the charge of the Female Normal College. It was asked on these grounds that the contribution of the Government should be dealt with not merely from the financ

## THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE STANDARD OF VALUE IN INDIA.

### ADDRESS BY MR. J. L. MACKAY.

On the 23rd ult. in the Boardroom of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr James L. Mackay, president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and president of the Indian Currency Association, delivered an address to the members of the Chamber on the subject of "The proposed change of the standard of value in India from silver to gold." There was a large attendance.

Mr. J. Thewlis Johnson (president of the Chamber), who occupied the chair, explained that one day at the end of last week he received a letter from Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., who was passing through town on his way to attend the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, suggesting the desirability of getting Mr. Mackay—who had come over from Calcutta to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee for considering the expediency of altering or otherwise the existing monetary relations with India—to visit Manchester and give his views on the question of the gold standard for India. He had not an opportunity of consulting with any of his colleagues and acting on his own responsibility, he invited Mr. Mackay to come and give them an address. He was glad to see from the large attendance that what he had done was appreciated by the members of the Chamber. He might state, by the way, that Sir William Houldsworth said that individually he was not in favour of the gold standard for India. However, that meeting was not a meeting for the discussion of the subject, it was merely an information meeting. Any discussion that was necessary would be left, in the first place, to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Mackay began by describing briefly and generally the state of affairs which has led up to the proposal for the establishment of a gold standard in India. He said that the standard of value throughout the British Empire, with the exception of our Eastern possessions, had been gold for the past eighty years, and gold it still remained, while in India for the past sixty years it had been silver, and silver it still remained. For the forty years prior to 1873 the fact that India had a standard of value differing from the standard in the other parts of the British Empire did not force itself on public notice. About that time Germany, taking advantage of a peculiarly favourable opportunity, decided to change her standard, and she closed her mints to the free coinage of silver, and the other Continental nations were compelled to do the same. Here, the difficulties of India began. India ought then to have closed her mints to silver and opened them to gold, and should have changed her standard from silver to gold, so as to keep her place with the other great nations of the earth; but, unfortunately, that course was not adopted. The consequence now was that instead of having a standard of value which in 1873 was at a fixed ratio with that of the rest of the civilised world, there was to-day in India a standard which, after great and continual fluctuations, was at 40 per cent. under its old gold value, or, in other words, the rupee instead of being worth 2s. was worth 1s. 2½d. What it might be worth this time next year, if left to itself or to the tender mercies of American politicians, silver rings and silver kings, no soul on earth could tell. Now if India were a country complete in herself, absolutely without connection, financial obligations, intercourse, or trade with the outer world, it might not be so necessary to bring her standard of value into line with that of other civilised countries; but this was not the case India's interests were closely bound up with gold-using countries; she had considerable gold obligations to discharge, and her prosperity depended, in a great measure, upon the prosperity of her foreign trade. He did not mean to say that it was impossible to carry on trade between two countries having different and even constantly fluctuating standards of value, but what he did maintain was this, that the difference and the fluctuations tended to check trade, and where the standards continued to move apart, the one depreciating as the other appreciated, the effect was to diminish the volume of trade. For a long period of years now trade between the gold-using countries and India and between India and the gold-using countries has been little other than a gamble in silver, and those carrying on the trade, instead of worrying themselves over twist and yarns, yellow metal, wheat, seeds, and freights, would probably have done better if they had dismissed their establishments, closed their warehouses, reduced their office premises to one room, and confined their attention to operating in silver securities or in Eastern exchange. There were some people who were of opinion that India should still continue on a silver basis, quite cut off, so far as her standard of value went, from the civilisation of the West. These people had rightly put forward their objections to the change, and their objections had in every case been answered, if not to the satisfaction of those who raised them certainly to the satisfaction of those who answered them.—(Laughter.) Proceeding to deal briefly with one or two of these objections, Mr. Mackay said it was held by some that a falling exchange stimulated exports, and that a rupee with a gold value of 1s. 3d. was better than a rupee with a gold value 1s. 6d. where India had to compete with gold countries; but if these premises were correct, then a sixpenny rupee must be better than a fifteenpenny coin, and the acme of prosperity could only be reached when rupees in relation to gold were of the same value as pebbles on the seashore. Those who held the theory that India benefited by a depreciating currency must, he thought, forget that the standard of value in every country was, after all, only a means for exchanging commodities, and if the standard in India fluctuated and depreciated in relation to the standard of other countries with which she was trading, impediment to the interchange of commodities must arise. They must forget, too, that if India continued to retain as her standard a metal which was rapidly losing its value in every other civilised country, the gold price which she was able to pay for all her outside requirements must perforce be a depreciating price, and during the process of readjustment she was obliged to be content with a smaller supply of imported articles, thus leading to general impoverishment. The shrinkage of the demand for the products of other countries, again, reflected on the commercial prosperity and activity in these countries, forcing reductions in wages, dislocations and strikes, a decrease in production, and a shrinkage in the demand for and consequently in the value of raw Indian products, which, again, unfavourably affected the Indian producer. The general consequence was universal depression in trade. The fact of the East having a different and depreciating standard of value in relation to the standard in the West was, he had no doubt, at the bottom of the commercial depression now prevailing in almost every quarter of the globe. That it was a misfortune not only for commerce but also for the Government of India that they should be raising their revenue in silver while they had to pay sixteen millions annually in gold would, he thought, be readily admitted. He sometimes heard men say, "We admit that it is a misfortune for trade and that it is a misfortune for the Government, but is it also a misfortune for the people of the country?" His reply to that was that the Government and the people were one. It was the business of the Government on behalf of the people to raise revenue sufficient to pay for the cost of administration and defence and no more. If it now costs 260 millions of rupees to pay what 170 millions used to do, and the additional 90 millions had to be wrung from the people in taxation, surely that could not be for the benefit of the people, and if there was a way by which we could avoid a further increase to that 250 millions, a way which would give a standard of value which would facilitate trade, and in its operation tend to increase the wealth and add to the prosperity of the country, and which would enable India imperceptibly to put some of the burdens upon those who bought her products, surely it was desirable to give the proposed way, the most careful and serious consideration.—(Hear, hear.) He would proceed to describe the method by which it was proposed to change the standard in India from silver to gold. In England they had the gold standard with a gold coinage of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and with a subsidiary silver coinage. The gold coinage was legal tender to any extent, but the legal tender of silver coinage was limited to 40s. in any single payment. To attempt to adopt the English system in India it would be necessary for the Government to limit the legal tender of silver to twenty rupees, and to call in, probably, 90 per cent. of the silver in circulation, and to give gold in exchange for it. This operation, however, would be an impossible one, in the first place because the Government would have to provide themselves with a quantity of gold, which they could never get, and in the second place because it would create serious public inconvenience by leaving insufficient silver in circulation for the peculiar requirements of the country. The payments made in India were far too small to require any extensive gold coinage, and silver, which would always continue to form the bulk of the circulation, must, as at present, remain unlimited legal tender. France, for example, when she changed her standard from bimetallic to gold, in 1873, retained her five-frank pieces as unlimited legal tender, with a nominal gold value of the fourth part of a Napoleon. Java, too, had silver guilders, with unlimited legal tender, with a gold value of the twelfth part of an English sovereign, and in both these countries, as well as in several others, silver coins, which intrinsically had now lost 30 to 40 per cent. of their gold value, continued freely exchangeable for gold at the old ratio. The steps to be taken by the Government of India to change the standard would be to close the mints to the free coinage of silver and to open them to the free coinage of gold in 10 and 20 rupee pieces. He rather thought 20 rupee pieces alone would be sufficient. At the same time they would have to fix the ratio between the existing silver currency and the gold coins, and would have to declare the gold coins to be legal tender. As regards the ratio which should be fixed between the existing silver coinage and the gold coinage, that was a matter for careful consideration; but at the present moment he would say that if the rupee were fixed at 1s. 6d. that would probably be the best, all things and all interests considered. To fix a higher rate would entail greater dislocation of prices, and to fix a lower rate might be unsafe, as we might yet live to see the intrinsic value of the rupee coin go back to 1s. 4d. or 1s. 5d., even after India closed her mints. The nominal value of a token currency must always be something over its intrinsic worth to ensure its continuing in circulation. Instead, then, of the banks and the public purchasing their silver for gold in England and sending it out to India, as now, to be turned into rupees, they would send their gold to India, and would either get the gold coined or would buy rupees from the mintmaster at 1s. 6d. each, or from anyone else who was willing to sell them. What they wanted to see established in India was what was actually in operation in France and the other countries of the Latin Union, and what had been successfully in operation there for twenty years, where enormous quantities of silver and full legal tender had circulated side by side with gold since the free coinage of silver was suspended in 1873. So successfuly had the system been maintained that France was able to regard with tranquillity the prospect that the disinclination of England to go from monometallism to bimetallism might prevent the restoration of the more perfect system which prevailed before 1873. It was estimated that not more than £15,000,000 sterling of gold would be required to maintain a perfect equilibrium between gold and silver in India. This amount would be accumulated gradually, the processs extending over a series of years; and as the annual gold production of the world was now £26,000,000 sterling, India's requirements were not likely to hasten any appreciation of the value of that metal relative to commodities. He freely admitted that he would far rather see the Brussels Conference which assembled on Tuesday come to an international agreement, which could be trusted to be enduring for the adoption of a common standard of value.—(Hear, hear.) This agreement might be for a universal gold standard with gold restricted to large coinage, and the legal tender of silver increased sufficiently to give it fixity of value in relation to gold. Or it might be therefore the establishment of universal bimetallism, or bimetallism of sufficient extent to ensure fixity of ratio between gold and silver. If the Conference, however, from any cause should fail to establish an agreement, then if India was to be saved it would only be by abandoning the silver and adopting the same standard as England—namely, gold. His bimetallic friends, he found, did not look with favour on the proposal to bring India into line with the standard in the rest of the British Empire as it now existed; and if he were a bimetallist without any interests in India he would, he confessed, view the proposal very much as they viewed it. They knew that the change from silver to gold in India would take India out of her troubles commercially, financially, and politically, and they had been living in the hope that India's difficulties would be their opportunity.—(Laughter.) But, looking to the fact that it would involve less dislocation in India to go from 1s. 6d. to 2s. than from a lower figure to 2s., and that it would be quite as easy for India to cross to bimetallism from a gold as from a silver standard, the proper course, if the Conference failed, would be for India to charge from silver to gold. Some little time ago a certain number of people in India, fearing that nothing was likely to come of the Brussels Conference, and that the consequences for India would then be even more serious than they were now, resolved to press upon the Government and upon the Secretary of State and upon the British Parliament the desirability of giving consideration to the proposal to change India's standard of value so as to bring it into line with the standards of the other principal nations of the world. He was glad to say that the Secretary of State for India no doubt acting in conjunction with the Cabinet, recently appointed a committee of experts to give the proposals a thorough examination. This committee was now considering the subject, and should the Brussels Conference come to nothing, everyone who had the true welfare of India at heart, everyone who was concerned in the prosperity not only of Indian but of British trade would await the verdict with the keenest interest. Should the Brussels Conference fail to find a solution of the general question, the decision as to whether India was to be taken out of her difficulties would then rest with the British Government. It might be that they would throw out the proposal to change India's standard of value, and that she would be left for a number of years more to wallow in her difficulties. But though the question might be shelved for a time, it would come to the front again and demand a settlement, forced upon notice by trade depression, by trade difficulties, and by the financial and probably political embarrassments of the Government of India. Should the present Cabinet shelve the question, they would accept a grave responsibility. On the other hand, if they showed themselves ready and willing to tackle it and to apply the remedy, they would do a service to our great Eastern dependency which would never be forgotten.—(Applause.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Mackay for his interesting address was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. G. H. Gaddum, and passed.

Questions were then invited.

Mr. J. S. Dods said that although he thought he could anticipate the answer perhaps it would be well for Mr. Mackay to state how it was proposed to lay down the silver in India.

Mr. Mackay said the silver necessary for the coinage would be purchased by the Government of India in the market, just as the Mint in England bought the silver to keep up the silver coinage. India might possibly find it convenient to buy silver tendered to her by China.

Mr. George Lord said Mr. Mackay assumed that if the rate of the rupee were fixed at a certain figure, which he mentioned, there would be no great dislocation in India. Now, besides the circulation for trade and other purposes, there was in India, as we knew, a great deal of hoarding of silver, just as gold was formerly hoarded. The natives of India were at present very much alive to the insecurity of even the present value of silver, and it had been said——

Mr. J. S. Dods said he thought Mr. Lord was not merely asking a question, but making a speech.

Mr. Lord said he could not put the question without explaining why he put it.—(Hear, hear.) The natives, as he was saying, continued to hold the silver because it would be ruinous for them to part with it at the present time We had been threatened with this—that if England closed her Mint to the coinage of silver, America would probably follow suit, and that there would be a falling off in the value of silver, as they might assume. If they were to fix the rate or ratio at 1s. 6d., was it not probable that those who held the silver would do with it as little as they possibly could, and change their hoardings to gold? That would, of course, largely increase the requirements of the Mint for gold, and in the uncertainty that would then arise, would not trade be much more harassed than it was at the present time?

Mr. Mackay replied that it was no doubt possible that if the natives found that the rupees which they held and hoarded were to be given a gold value of 1s. 6d. they might bring them forward and sell them for gold, but there was nothing to prevent the natives hoarding gold now if they wished to do so. He thought they would find that the moment there was a demand for an article, and the price went up, there would be nobody disposed to part with what they held under the current rate.—(Hear, hear.) They had the examples of Java and of France before them.

Questions by Mr. Harker and Mr. Craik having been also answered, Mr. Mackay acknowledged the vote of thanks that had been accorded to him, and the meeting closed.

---

Despite the fact that the Duke of Edinburgh, through his private secretary, has already disclaimed any part in composing an opera, the Continental papers persist in attributing to his Royal Highness the new opera "Meister Manol," which has just been produced at the Court Opera House at Coburg. At any rate the libretto seems to be from the pen of the Queen of Roumania, who writes under her well-known nom-de-plume of "Carmen Sylva." After the first performance the Grand Duke Ernest, it is said, sent the Roumanian Queen a telegram, of which the following is a translation: "Carmen Sylva's opera 'Manol' has been produced with great success at my Court Theatre. I was myself charmed to hear a work so full of poetry, and shall be equally delighted if this news procure any pleasure to your Majesty." The Queen thus replied: "Your amiable telegram found me in my quiet, sick chamber, and it came as a ray of warm sunshine. It is truly charming of you to have thought to send me this good news, which will encourage me to new efforts." It may be mentioned that the Grand Duke himself is an opera composer, and his "Santa Chiara" was many years since produced by the late Mr. Gye at Covent Garden, though without success.

## COUNT VON CAPRIVI ON THE GERMAN ARMY BILLS.

Count von Caprivi rose in the Reichstag, on Nov. 23, to lay two Bills on the table—one to regulate the distribution of the Reserve, the other affecting the peace strength of the German Army. According to the latter it is proposed that from Oct. 1, 1893, the Infantry of the Army should consist of 711 battalions, the Cavalry of 477 squadrons, the Field Artillery of 494 batteries, the Fort Artillery of 37 battalions, the Pioneers of 24 battalions, the Railway Contingent of 7 battalions, and the Military Train of 21 battalions. The Chancellor spoke for a little over two hours, and the House was, as was to be anticipated, full, about 260 out of 397 Deputies being present, and the Ministerial and Federal Council seats being all occupied. His speech was delivered in a quiet and dignified style, without any attempt at oratorical effect. It was, perhaps, too long and monotonous, so that both orator and audience became fatigued towards its close; but the Chancellor fulfilled the task he had set himself—which was to tell the plain truth without unnecessary or bombastic exaggeration. This was undoubtedly a masterly point in the speech, which will tell later on. He blunted in this way the edge of the Opposition attacks, for he abandoned the old tricks of his predecessor by refusing to blow the trumpet of alarm.

Except after a few special points not connected directly with the Bill, says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the audience was icy cold. I have never heard a speech on so important a measure listened to in the Reichstag with such marked reserve; yet it was easy to infer from remarks let drop that the Chancellor holds some cards in his hand not yet disclosed, and that the Centre, with whom rests the fate of the Bill, is not disinclined to treat with him.

Count von Caprivi told the House that the Federal Governments were fully conscious of the responsibility taken upon themselves in introducing the above-named Bills. It was with no light heart that they asked the nation to submit to the pecuniary sacrifices, which were very heavy, though not insupportable. For three years the necessity of increasing the National forces had been under consideration, and the Government during that period had been weighing the matter from every financial and military point of view. The Federal Governments had resolved that they could wait no longer—despite the weight of the pecuniary burdens; despite the uneasiness they knew would be evoked by it throughout Germany; and despite the grave dangers that might ensue in Germany if the Bill should be rejected.

If passed, the contemplated changes would come into force on October 1, 1893, at the earliest; but the effect of the Bill would not be felt till after the lapse of twenty years. The Chancellor met the suggestion that the changes might have been postponed—especially as just now Prussia was engaged in reforming her mode of taxation—by submitting that worse times might come later on, and he then added:—The reasons for such a Bill as this must contain nothing but the truth. It can only be passed with the assent of the nation if the nation be convinced that it is not a question of details but of a state which has long existed but has gradually increased in tension by the force of circumstances.

The first burst of applause was gained by the following sentence:—

"I cannot come before you with the cry of 'War is in view!' There is no question of this, and I will not 'rattle my sabre.' I will refrain from painting the future in gloomy colours, but will unfold the pure truth before you so far as my knowledge of the matter in hand and my sense of consciousness enable me to do so. The German Government is living in friendly and normal relations with every other Government. Since I have had the honour of standing in this place, no single foreign Government has rendered it difficult for us to support the dignity and honour of Germany; but we also have desired nothing that would make them do so. You have been told from this same place that the German nation has gained enough. After 1870 we got what we wanted, and we have no other aim than to retain what the peace of Frankfort gave us. What his Majesty the Kaiser said when he took over Heligoland was perfectly to the point—that this was the last piece of German soil for which we craved. This last piece we have got; we have nothing more to wish for from anybody and nothing to covet!

The Chancellor then repudiated the suggestion made by certain well meaning patriots that the Government should cut the "Gordian knot" and put an end to the monstrous military burdens inflicted on the country by drawing the sword in order—relying upon victory—to secure a term of peace for at least another twenty or thirty years afterwards. This, he thought, would never be approved of by the nation, and the Left of the House did not omit to signify its assent.

The Chancellor then drew a picture of what would probably take place on the outbreak of a war with France provoked by Germany. They would, if they crossed the French frontier, find a different kind of series of army crops to resist them from that in 1870, behind which would be a reserve army of another type than that of Gambetta's, and besides this a portion of the German Army would have to be sent to the Eastern frontier, for "we could not expect so conciliatory an attitude on the part of Russia this time as in 1870 when the war commenced." Then suppose the German Army were victorious at first, there would be forts equipped with all the strength of modern science all along the Moselle and the Meuse. Supposing these were taken the great fortresses of Verdun, Toul and Epinal would stand in the way, each far stronger than Metz was in 1870; and supposing these were passed, and even that the French Army of reserve were to be beaten, Paris would be found in a state far different from that of twenty-two years ago; for it is now a "fortified city" such as the world has never seen, surrounded by fifty-six forts, and with external lines 136 kilometres in circumference. Supposing, too, Paris fell after a long resistance, Germany as conqueror would be in a far worse state as being wholly exhausted than now.

Count Caprivi then made a diversion in order to introduce the subject of the "Ems despatch." It was, he said, not true that Germany had provoked France to declare war, or that Prince Bismark had falsified the despatch, or that Kaiser Wilhelm had assumed a tone with Comte Benedetti not in accordance with the honour and self-respect of the German nation. He brought forward documents in support of these assertions. He pointed out that Prince Radziwill's report was not telegraphed but handed over with other papers after his return to Berlin on July 17, whereas the telegram referring to the matter was sent by Herr Abeken—who had accompanied the King as Foreign Office Official—on July 13, at 3-50 in the afternoon, from Ems, and delievered in Berlin at nine minutes past six o'clock the same evening.

The telegram, which had not been published hitherto, ran as follows:—"His Majesty the King writes me: 'Comte Benedetti accosted me on the promenade in order to demand from me—at last in a very importunate manner—that I should authorise him to telegraph immediately that I bound myself for all time never again to give my assent if the Hohenzollerns should revert to their candidature. At last I refused in rather serious terms, for one neither may nor can undertake such engagements *a tout jamais*. Of course, I told him that I had as yet received nothing, and that as he had received earlier information via Paris and Madrid than I had he could easily see that my Government again had nothing to do with the matter.' His Majesty has since received a letter from the Prince (the old Prince of Hohenzollern). As his Majesty told Comte Benedetri that he expected news from the Prince, his Majesty decided, because of the above request and Count Eulenburg's and my reports, not to receive Comte Benedetti again, but to send word to him through an aide-de-camp that his Majesty had received from the Prince a confirmation of the news that Benedetti had already received from Paris, and that he had nothing further to tell the Ambassador. His Majesty leaves it to your Excellency (the then Federal Chancellor, Count von Bismarck) to consider whether Benedetti's new demand and its refusal should not be immediately communicated both to our Ministers abroad and to the Press."

The Chancellor then read the despatch dictated by Count von Bismarck *pere* on the evening of the 13th, which was sent that night to the various representatives of the Prussian Court in Germany and abroad, which ran:—

"The news of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern's withdrawl having been officially communicated to the Imperial French Government by the Spanish Government, the French Ambassador demanded of his Majesty the King at Ems that he should authorise him to telegraph to Paris that his Majesty the King bound himself for all future time never again to give his assent if the Hohenzollerns should revert to their candidature. His Majesty the King thereupon refused to receive the French Ambassador."

This was, according to the Chancellor, no falsification, but a literal carrying out of the King's suggestion. He then quoted two documents to prove the opinion that prevailed in other capitals as to the action of France. The first, a telegram from Count Bernstoff, the Prussian Ambassador in London, ran:

"London, July 13, 1870:—Lord Lyons telegraphs under date of yesterday evening that the French Government is not satisfied with the Prince of Hohenzollern's retirement, and was deliberating in Council to-day over further resolutions. He had strongly remonstrated. . . . Lord Granville replied immediately by telegraph in order to instruct the Ambassador to declare emphatically before the Council met that France must be satisfied. Mr. Gladstone, who has just told me this confidentially, adds that we have gone to the utmost length of conciliation, and that France would commit a flagrant wrong if she, notwithstanding this, were to begin war.—(Signed) Bernstorff."

The second was an autograph note from Prince Reuss, then Prussian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who was at the time on leave in Berlin, giving the substance of a conversation with Prince Gortschakoff, who was then also on a visit to Berlin.

"Prince Gortschakoff has just dictated in my presence a telegram to Okunieff and Brannoff containing the following words: 'We cannot conceive why, after the voluntary and complete withdrawal of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, the French Government does not regard the Prusso-French incident as settled in the interests of peace, which, as we are assured, France desires."

Apparently much exhausted towards the close of his speech, the Chancellor made an appeal to the patriotism of the Reichstag, and, speaking of future generations, he said: "Shall they say those before them gave their blood for Germany and these would not give their money?"

He concluded by asking the House to approach the Bill without prejudice, so that the country might have what it required, and be enabled with confidence to sing at home, as well as in the field, "*Lieb Vaterland kannst ruhig sein!*"

## THE PANAMA PROSECUTIONS.

### SUDDEN DEATH OF BARON REINACH.

Baron Jacques de Reinach, one of the directors of the Panama Canal Company, summoned to appear before the Court of Appeal, was on Sunday (Nov. 20) announced to have died in the night of congestion of the brain. When his servant entered his room on the Sunday morning to wake him, he found his master dead. A doctor was at once called in, who gave it as his opinion that the baron must have died at about one in the morning.

The summonses in the prosecution were issued on Monday morning (21st). The number of persons against whom legal action is being taken so far is five—namely, MM. Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu, and Eiffel. Though these summonses have been issued, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who is now 87 years of age, and is at his country house at Chesnaye, is (a correspondent says) kept in ignorance of what is going on, his wife and children fearing the effect of the shock which the news might have upon him. He is in good health, but age has told upon him so much that he can scarcely walk, and has to lean for support on the shoulders of his devoted wife and children to get from his chair to the dining-table.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

The affairs of the Panama Canal Company and the question of the prosecution came before the Chamber on Monday (21st ult.) and led to a most exciting debate. M. Delahaye, in a violent speech, called upon the Chamber to appoint a commission of inquiry to test the truth of the assertions he was about to make, and for the exactitude of which he vouched, on his honour. He would not, however, lower the debate by questions of persons, whom he could, nevertheless, name (tumult on the Left). Shouts were raised on all sides for names. M. Delahaye declared that he would not name any one. He proceeded to make a comparison between the Wilson decoration scandal and the Panama affair. The decoration scandal was, he said, a trifle compared with the trafficking which the Panama Canal Company had given rise to. M. Delahaye went on to refer to Baron Reinach, whose sudden death was announced, as the evil genius of the Panama Company. It was he who sent M. de Lesseps round France to arouse enthusiasm, and then started the scheme of the lottery bonds. His means of parliamentary corruption were great, and began by asking the company for 5,000,000fr. to buy votes. He said he knew all the members who were in debt, and how he could approach them. A man named Arton was brought forward by him, and instructed to draw up a list, and to say what money he might require. He asked for 3,000,000fr. These millions were shared among 150 deputies and a small number of senators. Amid cries of "names" and other stormy interruptions, M. Delahaye went on to say that a horde of politicians assailed the Panama offices. One deputy and journalist asked for 100,000fr. Two others then demanded an equal sum each. An ex-Minister, now dead, insisted on getting 400,000fr. The cheque was cashed at the Bank of France. A worthless journal required 400,000 fr. more. A political personage thought it would be well to buy a foreign paper for 500,000fr. The Panama Company paid the money. The cheque was endorsed by an office attendant and passed on to a banker. The inquiry he asked for would bring out the names. There were a hundred persons present who would be able to reveal them. After some remarks from M. Floquet, who asked for names, and M. Loubet, the President asked the House to decide what course should be adopted. In the course of the debate, M. de Launay recalled the fact that M. Rousseau's report made at Panama for the French Government was given to the *Temps*, whose manager was in the Panama affair, and whose secretary was associated with M. Eiffel in a matter connected with the enterprise. The relations with the Credit Lyonnais, said the speaker, ought to be looked into. That and another bank lent the Panama Company 300,000,000fr. for two months, at 85 per cent. interest. When decent banks, he asked, did such things, what must not others have done?

After some further discussion M. Floquet consulted the Chamber concerning the manner in which the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry should be appointed. After rejecting, by 445 votes against 99, the proposal of M. Paulin Mery, that the commission should be named by drawing lots, the Chamber decided, by 311 votes against 243, that the commission should be elected by the *scrutin de liste*—that is to say, that each deputy should submit a list of 33 names, and that the 33 gentlemen who obtained the largest number of votes should constitute the Commission of Inquiry.

The sitting was followed by three challenges to duels; but the dispute was in each case amicably settled by the seconds.

The summonses charged the defendants with "having, by means of fraudulent proceedings, with a view to inducing a belief in the existence of a chimerical event, and of imaginary credit, squandered sums of money raised by issues of stock, and entrusted to them for a certain use, and with having swindled others out of their money." M. Eiffel, however, is simply charged as an accomplice.

The defendants were cited to appear on Friday (Nov. 25th). M. de Lesseps was absent on account of the state of his health. The trial, which will not begin until January, may be held before the Correctional Tribunal should the bill abolishing the privileges hitherto enjoyed by holders of superior grades in the Legion of Honour become law in the meantime.

The Paris *Gaulois* gives what purports to be an authoritative statement to the following effect:—

"Baron Reinach suffered from heart disease, and his death was caused by the shock caused him by the news that certain newspapers had got hold of the list of the members of Parliament who had received money from the Panama Company. Some little time ago he endeavoured to convince certain members of the Government of the dangers attending a prosecution and communicated the list of members of the Government thus compromised to one of the Ministers, who did not return it. From the statements made by certain newspapers he feared that the list might have been communicated, copied, or photographed; and he came to the conclusion that his friends would accuse him of having betrayed them. That was quite enough to kill a man with a tendency to apoplexy.

---

The amount spent by the Panama Company reaches the colossal figure of 52,000,000f., or 1,300,000,000 francs, and according to the report of M. Achille Monchicourt, the last liquidator, the following are the generic heads under which this sum has been disbursed:—Preparatory works and organisation, 7,000,000f.; concession and general expenses, 2,560,000f.; advertisements, taxes, &c., 3,520,000f.; construction, material and transport, 6,640,000f.; contractors, 17,720,000f.; purchase of Panama railroad, 3,720,000f.; paid to shareholders as interim interest and invested for payment of lottery bonds, 10,840,000f. The idea of a Panama canal, which has now brought about so gigantic a disaster, did not originate with M. de Lesseps. There had long been schemes of piercing the Isthmus of Darien. The first practical steps to carry out any plan were, however, taken by M. de Lesseps in 1879. Experts now declare the difficulties in the way of the construction of an efficient tide-level canal—perhaps of a canal of any kind—are well-nigh insurmountable.

---

The selection of Lord Reay for the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire, in succession to the late Duke of Roxburghe, has excited some dissatisfaction in that county, where few people have any personal knowledge of Lord Reay, whose reputation, as afar from successful Governor of Bombay and *quand meme* supporter of Mr. Gladstone, is not calculated to arouse public enthusiasm in his favour. A more flagrantly partisan appointment, the *St. James's Gazette* thinks, has never been made, for Lord Reay has no property in the county, nor has he ever resided within its borders. His connection with the south of Scotland arises from the fact that Lady Reay possesses estates in Berwickshire and Selkirkshire, which were bequeathed to her by her first husband, Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Stow. This is probably the first instance of a naturalised subject being appointed to the lord lieutenancy of a British county.


LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
*Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

*Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London.* *Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.*

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'Benger's Food' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger. He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

BENGER'S FOOD

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
*London Medical Record* says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.
AGENTS. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., Ld., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.
*It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.*
We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with scientific skill in every detail. It has been prepared and improved by the advice and aid of the best physicians and chemists, such as Prof. Attfield, London; Prof. Stutzer, Bonn, Germany.
"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS,"
A Book of 64 Pages.
By MARION HARLAND.
SENT FREE BY
CARNRICK & Co., Limited,
24 & 25, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
*Margarine Mixture.*
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BROWN'S
"SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
*Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.*

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE

CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat

PROPRIETOR

AY, near REIMS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Purveyor to

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

---

SODAWATER MACHINERY

AND APPLIANCES

BRATBY HINCHLIFFE Ltd.

ANCOATS 146 MINORIES

MANCHESTER LONDON EC.

AGENTS:

LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

---

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.

Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Coated Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.

T. C. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and causes New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

*All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by*

T. C. SANDELL, (*Sole Proprietor*)
WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

---

Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Rheumatism | Fever |
| Gout | Headaches |
| Indigestion | Loss of Appetite |
| Impure Blood | Nervous Depression |
| Sluggish Liver | Sleeplessness |
| Skin Diseases | Enlarged Spleen. |

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE says:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

DAILY NEWS, CALCUTTA, says:—"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frer, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.

Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by

CHARLES COX & Co.,

13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

---

# FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

## INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

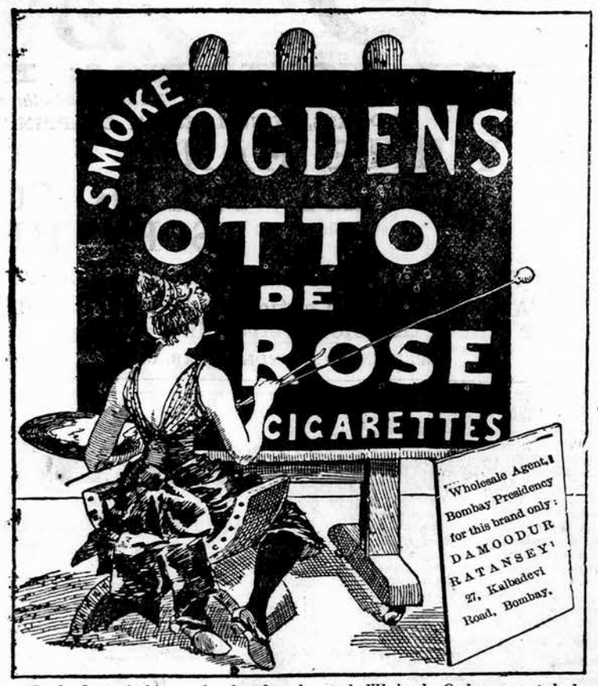
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

---




*Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by* Damoodur Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY:—Army and Navy Stores, Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, Pistis & Poiekanos, Bolton & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Misquita & Co., and Dinshaw & Merwan.

---

# BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

---

STONE'S BOTTLING.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

FULL SIZE BOTTLES.

Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

---

ACTON & BORMAN'S "GENUINE" EMERY.

Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE

CLEAN-SHARP CUTTING-DURABLE-

for RICE HULLING & CLEANING.

ALSO EMERY CLOTH GLASS PAPER BLACKING

LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON.

---

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue " * Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare in character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

*"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.

Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SAMSON & Co., 29, Esplanade Row, BOMBAY.

---

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

---

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) — IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) — FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) — FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

JET BLACK OIL — FOR FARM HARNESS.

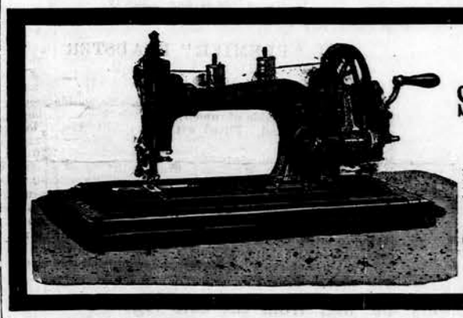
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE — FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

---



PFAFF PERFECT SEWING MACHINES

Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

---

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

TRADE MARK.

USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.

The Original and the Best.

Contains the Most Cream.

---

PATENT WATER-TUBE

STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT.

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOILER WORKS—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Victori

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on Applicatio contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

---

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, Influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

---

PIESSE & LUBIN LABORATORY FACTORS from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.

2 New Bond Street London

---

PETER MOLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

*In Capsuled Bottles only.*

---

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

*Prepared only by*

JOHN CARTER, Hairdresser, &c., AT THE Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Post Free 3/6, 4/6 and 8/-

---

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, TREBLED DISTILLED.

Rimmel's Florida Water, Most Cooling and Reviving.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, Refreshing, Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED, LONDON & PARIS.

---

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

*HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED*

BY THE USE OF

PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, sublimeness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

*Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.*

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co., Smith, Stanistreet & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.


**ALL ILLNESSES**

*for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the*

**Fucoglycine Gressy**

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

**Approved by the United Medical Profession**

*Awarded various Medals*

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

**Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism**

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

**LE PERDRIEL'S**

**Adhesive Blistering Tissue**

**Dr REBOULLEAU'S**

*THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER*

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

**Consumption, Debility**

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

*the best remedy*

**AROUD'S WINE**

of cinchona

*& of the nutritive principles of meat*

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

**Brou's Injection** hygienic **infallible, and preservative**

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

**VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES**

*of Copaiba & tar*

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

*Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS*

**THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies**

**Dr GUILLIE'S Elixir & Pills**

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digsetion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi an Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

***Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases***

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

**Dr GIBERT'S**

**Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP**

EUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

**Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.**

**BLANCARD'S**

**CELEBRATED PILLS,**

**OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,**

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

A... the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

*And all good Chemists.*

**FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH**

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY! Insist upon having annexed label, printed in fourcolours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

**ASTHMA & CATARRH**

CURED BY THE

**Cigarettes Espic**

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

*Madras*: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

**Schweitzer's COCOATINA** *The Best and Purest COCOA*

**KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS** AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE FAILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England.

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

**THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,**

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

**MANUFACTURED BY**

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

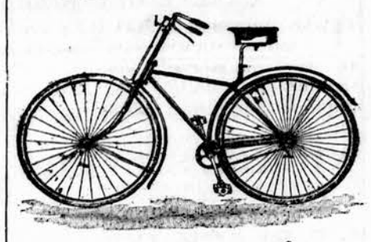
*Price Lists free on application.*

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... ... ... Cash Rs. 320-0

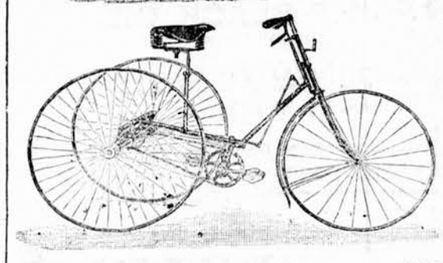


THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... ... ... Cash Rs. 250-0

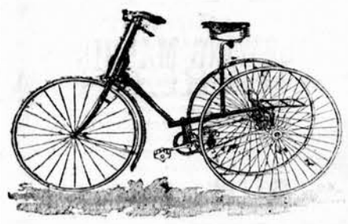


THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.

"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY! HERE

IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and trustworthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

*Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.*

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

**D. MACROPOLO,**

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

**SLACK & BROWNLOW'S** WORLD FAMED **FILTERS**

WORKS: MANCHESTER.

**NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.**

**PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.**

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement... the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

**PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.**

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

**HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.**

London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

**Pears' soap**

**FOR TOILET & NURSERY.**

*Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.*

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

**FAIR WHITE HANDS**
**BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION**
**SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN**

Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. (*Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England*)

"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL
PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitchners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING CLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrub-bing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Windowsills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

**LUKE & SPENER, LIMITED,**

**ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.**

Manufacturers of

Improved Patent Consolidated

**EMERY DISCS.**

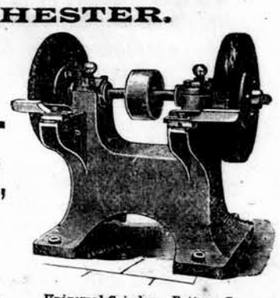
**GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,**

*For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:

1883: International Inventions Exhibition, 1885.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."

IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS. FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

**NEAVE'S FOOD**

BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

**PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON BISCUIT Manufacturers**

**FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.**

SPECIAL APPIONTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and M. H. Alexander I., King

SEVENTEEN MEDALS.

*Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin by means of the instrument enclosed in each box.*

*For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.*

**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.**

TO BE OBTAINED OF

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**

Rs. 35-8 per doz.

TRADE MARK.

**G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS**

are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

**BIRMINGHAM.**


Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.